THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 149 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands, FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Nazi Defense Line Stiffens in Italy; Allied Bombs Hit Kiel and Duisburg; Wakde: Defense Fury No Tale Can Tell

Forest Fires Spreading; Better Gasoline Expected; Mihailovic Ousted by King

The World's Day—May 22, 1944

Bay State: More Than 100 Wood Fires Break Out

Forest fire fighters look for rain to halt devastation of timberlands, following week-end outbreaks of more than 100 fires in Massachusetts alone.

More than 100 women, civic leaders and club members, traveled by police boat as guests of Mayor Tobin today to Long Island Hospital to observe conditions there and later to recruit volunteer nursing aid for the institution.

Clothing prices in Boston, up 9 per cent during past year and 36 per cent since European war, furnish major price rise problem, now that food prices are virtually stabilized. [Page 2.]

New Hampshire's draft requirements for the next three or four months can be met from the available supply of men in the 18-to-25-year age group, Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, State Selective Service Director, said today in Concord.

On the first leg of a State-sponsored three-day trip, 27 Latin-American businessmen today left New York for Connecticut to inspect industrial and cultural centers throughout the Nutmeg State.

Washington: Improved Gas for Civilians Seen

"A slight improvement" in the quality of civilian gasoline will result under a larger supply of higher grade ingredients, the Petroleum Administration for War announced.

Dealers and distributors in most parts of the nation were authorized by the OPA to stock more cooking and heating stoves to meet the public's increased demand for ration certificates to buy them.

Jerome M. Ney was appointed Acting Assistant Deputy Administrator for OPA Rationing, to be "operating head for rationing in the Washington headquarters." A resident of Fort Smith, Ark., Mr. Ney has had 20 years' experience in the department store and shoe fields.

Largest merchant marine ever boasted by any nation, the United States "Victory Fleet" of cargo vessels and shipyards was honored with celebration of National Maritime Day.

In Europe: Mihailovic Ousted by King Peter

Gen. Draja Mihailovic has been ousted by King Peter of the Yugoslav Government in exile from the postion of War Minister. It is believed the action was taken to gain the support of Marshal Josip Broz [Tito], leader of the Partisans, and that the cabinet post may be offered to him. If he should not see fit to accept, it is thought that he might agree to some compromise and name his choice for the cabinet position. [Report that General Mihailovic had been assassinated by the Partisans has been denied by Marshal Tito who said his name had been confused with that of a less known Chetnik by the same name.]

Chinese newspapers in Chungking assure Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of a hearty welcome in China and hail his promise that nothing will stop America from bringing China "all possible and prompt aids." [Page 3.]

Police in Norway spent an entire day in rounding up men from 18 to 45 for the civil guard, a device by which Norwegian patriots are forced to protect property and are held responsible for any damage. Report of this activity was received through the Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau.

The Bulgarian Commander in Chief has ordered all reservists, doctors and railway workers to report immediately to their military registration offices, the Turkish Radio reports, according to an Associated Press dispatch from London.

The French village of Novel has been place under martial law by the Nazis after a raid upon the Maquis, the French guerrillas in the Haute Savoie.

A number of Swedish firms in the United States are being investigated for black-listing and action against them probably will be taken within the next few days, the State Department in Washington has announced.

National: 11,500 Chrysler Workers Still Out

Approximately 11,500 Chrysler Corporation employees in Detroit remained away from work in the face of a National War Labor Board back-to-work order and instructions from the C. I. O. auto workers union to go through picket lines of strikers protesting dismissal of 16 workers.

Americas: Peru-Ecuador Boundary Dispute Ends

Settlement of the ancient boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador, which in the past has broken into open conflict, was announced in Lima by a communiqué of the Peruvian Government.

Rioting in Guayquil, Ecuador, between adherents of Miquel Angel Albornoz and Velasco Ibarra, rival candidates for the nation's Presidency, broke out over the week end, with at least one student killed and four other persons injured.

Argentine radio stations were prohibited by the Government from rebroadcasting British and United States short-wave newscasts unless they are previously recorded to conform with Argentine regulations.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Boston Held Logical Center For All Oceanic Air Traffic

Boston was called today a logical central terminal for all air traffic between New England and trans-ocean areas, both Atlantic and Pacific, by Oswald Ryan, senior member of the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington.

Mr. Ryan spoke before the luncheon meeting of the Aeronautic Association of Boston at the Hotel Statler.

Declaring that the Hub stands squarely astride all the Great Circle routes between the population centers of the United States and those of European-Mediterranean areas, Mr. Ryan said that of all the great American cities, Boston lies the shortest distance from the entire European and Western African Coast.

"It shares with other Atlantic seaboard points the advantage of equal distance to Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and other populous centers of South America," he said, "and strange as it may seem, the distance from Boston to the Orient by air is less than from most of our other great cities. . . . But it may surprise many of you to learn that the Great Circle distance by air between Boston and Calcutta is only 8,000 miles, substantially the same as the Great Circle distance between San Francisco and Calcutta."

To an audience which included aviation heads keenly interested in the Board's attitude toward opening the Boston area to additional air lines, Mr. Ryan announced he was hastening to Washington this afternoon to par-

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Waste Paper Collections

Boston (Wards 6 to 10, inclusive)—Tomorrow.

Boston—Tomorrow—South Boston, Summer Street, to E Street., A, B, C, and D Streets; Melcher, Granite, Wormwood, Binford, and Fargo Streets; Dorchester Avenue to South Station.

Harvard's Crimson Gets 'Radish' Tinge

Harvard's official vegetable is the radish—as of today! Or maybe it's another case of tares among the wheat.

Two weeks ago, Harvard Yard, hard-packed from the feet of drilling naval officers, was reseeded, and somebody scattered radish seeds in amongst the grass.

Today a hardy crop of new radish-shoots was observed, and the groundkeepers are busy at their harvesting. "They're as fine a lot of radishes as I've seen in a long time," the chief groundsman says. Hundreds of them came up, chiefly in front of the statue of John Harvard. Identity of the sower is unknown.

B. U. Awards Honor Degrees To Seven Men

Seven men, including Senator Harold H. Burton of Ohio and the Rev. Wen Yuan Chen, Bishop of the Methodist Church in China, received honorary degrees today at the 71st commencement exercises of Boston University held in Symphony Hall.

Approximately 600 students, the majority of them women, received degrees from the hands of Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, University President. There were four young war brides among the married co-eds who received degrees, one of whom was a Phi Beta Kappa honor student.

Others receiving honorary degrees were: Clyde Everett Wildman, President of DePauw University, Doctor of Science in Education; Chester Scott Keefer, Professor of Medicine in the Boston University School of Medicine, Doctor of Science; Julius Ernest Warren, Commissioner of Education for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Doctor of Science in Education; Josiah Willard Hayden, President of the Charles Hayden Foundation, Doctor of Laws; and Edward Carleton Stone, President of several insurance companies, Doctor of Laws.

Best Defense

Appealing for greater unity among the nation's citizens, Senator Burton, in his address as commencement speaker, told the commencement audience that falsehood and slander would be employed by the enemy as one of his last weapons to create dis-

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Eyewitness discloses how fierce defense delayed for two days final capture of tiny South Pacific isle—Japanese fought fanatically to very end.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

WAKDE ISLAND, Dutch New Guinea, May 19. Delayed—The fierce "suicide defense" by a battalion of the 36th Imperial Japanese Division delayed for two days the final capture of this tiny bomb-blasted island airport.

Never before in the course of 18 months observing the Pacific war front have I seen such determined and effective resistance.

All the tricks which the Japanese employed in the past on Guadalcanal, New Georgia, and New Guinea were wrapped up in this single intense battle, which when finally concluded was one of the costliest small-scale operations in this theater of the war.

Desperate Defense

Refusing to give up a single inch, the defenders fought from trenches, pillboxes, and hillside caves, from treetops, behind fire-twisted machinery and deep bomb craters which covered nearly half of the tiny two-by-three-mile island.

Wearing in some instances American uniforms looted during the battle, Japanese infiltrated into the American lines, cutting communications lines. Some even worked their way as far back as the original beachhead, sniping effectively at noncombatant personnel unloading LST's five hours after the landing.

Snipers Accurate

Using for the most part only small arms, the snipers were accurate up to as much as 200 yards.

At times the resistance was well organized; on other occasions it was fanatical beyond description.

Once during the afternoon five Japanese led by a sword-waving officer charged the American positions on the edge of the air strip. Each man carried his weapon in one hand, with the other hand holding a grenade. They charged to within a few feet of machine guns, then pulled the pins of their grenades, simultaneously destroying themselves and the Americans close to them.

Another Japanese who had lost his rifle charged an American position with a bayonet tied to the end of a stick.

Survived Bomb Blitz

The most significant aspect of this unexpected resistance was the fact that so many enemy troops could survive the nearly 2,000 tons of bombs and shells which rained on the minute target for many weeks before the

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Associated Press

'Zip-p-p'—It Goes Like This

Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain demonstrates slide fastener on his "siren suit" to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on a railroad platform in England during an inspection tour of Allied troops undertaken by General Eisenhower and Dominion Prime Ministers.

Americans driven out of Terracina; Nazis occupy puppet state of Slovakia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The fast-moving American advance along the Tyrrhenian shore line in Italy has met with a sudden, although probably temporary, reverse.

By rushing reinforcements to the scene, the Germans have succeeded in driving from Terracina American advance units that previously had entered the town. Terracina is only 24 miles from the Anzio beachhead and is regarded as the western anchor of the main German defense system south of Rome.

The Americans now have established a line about 2½ miles from Terracina to the northeast and heavy fighting is in progress as the Nazis move up reserves. German resistance also has stiffened on other sectors of the undulating front. Allied headquarters at Naples say the Nazis have 17 divisions in action and "have nothing left in reserve south of Rome."

It remains to be seen whether the appearance of German reserves at Terracina is not essentially a rearguard action. The speed with which the Germans previously had retreated along the Tyrrhenian coast had led some observers to conclude they might not be unwilling to have the Allied left flank make contact with General Clark's men in the Anzia beachhead because such a union would eliminate fear of a southward offensive against their rear.

If this holds true, the moving up of reserves may be intended to delay the Allied advance only until a single defense line for all Italy can be established. Such a line might assume a V-shape and extend southeastward from Anzio, say to Pico, and then eastward to the Adriatic.

Meanwhile, American bombers have carried out new strategic preinvasion raids on the German submarine base at Kiel and the Pas-de-Calais "invasion coast" of France.

These attacks follow a week end of tremendous blows against Hitler's strained transport system climaxed by a raid of 750 RAF planes on the major inland German port of Duisburg.

Nazi fighter opposition continues fairly strong, bearing out General Arnold's warning in Chicago yesterday that the Allies must expect powerful and determined opposition in the air on D-Day in spite of the steady decline in the Luftwaffe's resources.

General Eisenhower's headquarters has radiocast a second message to the peoples of Occupied Europe telling them how they can help the invasion armies by providing intimate knowledge about roads, bridges, rivers, woods, and possible landing fields. This radiocast was made after a German threat of "terrible" reprisals against any French patriots who heeded General Eisenhower's previous call for aid.

In the war against Japan, the Tokyo Radio has disclosed that Marcus Island, 1,190 miles southeast of Tokyo, was attacked heavily over the week end by an American sea and air task force.

A German language radiocast indicates that Slovakia has been occupied by German troops. The occupation is said to have started several days ago and to have been finished today, in accordance with an agreement reached at Berchtesgaden by Hitler and Puppet President Joseph Tiso.

Italy:

American patrols that entered Terracina, German anchor on the Italian West Coast, have been

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New Sevastopol to Rise On Wreckage of Battle

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEVASTOPOL, U. S. S. R., May 18. Delayed—From the opposite shore of North Bay Sevastopol still looks like a city to the naked eye. Clustered tiers of white buildings of assorted shapes and sizes rise from the water front to the hill crest, their general mass punctuated here and there by church domes. Toward the outskirts houses thin out and diminish in size.

Strung along the shore of long, narrow North Bay and its branch, South Bay, which stretches a finger at right angles into the heart of the town, Sevastopol appears much larger than its 100,000 peacetime population.

Gradually, as one approaches, the damage becomes visible, until at close quarters one discovers that Sevastopol is actually one continuous mass of ruins—another Stalingrad.

Yet though scarcely with a roof on it in the city proper Sevastopol is still a town of 10,000 inhabitants. The story of their survival against terrific odds would provide volumes of thrilling personal narratives.

For the most part, they lived in caves, either hollowed into the hillsides, or in tumbled masonry of ruined houses. The more fortunate found shelter in small peasant cottages that somehow survived because they were outside the immediate target area of bombing and siege guns.

The bulk of destruction was done during the 250 days of the Sevastopol siege of 1941-42, but the Germans when they entered still found some buildings intact or easily repairable, including the former Intourist hostelry, the Northern Hotel.

These they fixed up for their officers. But before departure they set fire to them. When the Germans took over Sevastopol in July, 1942, the town was still peopled by some 50,000 civilians. The Germans promptly removed all those whom they didn't require for work, killing the Jews, and sending the remainder inland.

More recently when the Germans started evacuating their own troops from the Crimea they also sent off civilians, including women, children, and older folk. Their purpose was to place these noncombatants on the upper decks and order them whenever Soviet planes came over to wave and generally attract attention to their presence in order to deter bombing.

Below and between decks the ships were packed with soldiers.

These bits of information were

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House Opens Probe of First Ward Seizure; War-Plant Case Fails to Stir Washington

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—Government seizure of the strike-bound Hummer Manufacturing Company, subsidiary of Montgomery Ward & Co., on presidential order has so far failed to arouse the capital as did the seizure of the parent company plant in Chicago last month, and for one very distinct reason—the obvious war character of the major part of the concern's production.

Both William H. Davis, chairman of the National War Labor Board, in his letter to the President recommending executive action, and Mr. Roosevelt in his order authorizing the Secretary of War to seize the Hummer plant at Springfield, Ill., emphasize the war character of the Company's production.

"The Hummer manufacturing division of Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., manufactures carburetors, propellers, and gun mounts for military aircraft, farm supplies and machinery, including repair parts. I am informed that approximately 70 per cent of the production is in war materials," Mr. Davis wrote the President. The latter described the plant as "equipped for the manufacture and production of articles and materials that are required for the war effort or that are useful in connection therewith."

The Hummer dispute, though not specifically connected with the previous Ward dispute, is related to it both because it is a subsidiary of the Chicago company and because the same issue is involved—the management's refusal to accede to a National War Labor Board order to grant maintenance-of-union membership.

In the Chicago case, the Company questioned the union's ma-

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Ward Workers Return

By the Associated Press

Springfield, Ill., May 22

Lieut. Col. Nelson Talbott, War Department representative in the Government's seizure of the Hummer Manufacturing Company here, a subsidiary of Montgomery Ward & Co., announced that 220 of 240 workers reported for the 7 a. m. shift.

J. T. Farr, business representative of the American Federation of Labor machinists' local which had struck 17 days ago, said he had appealed to workers by radio and telephone calls to return to work.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—The House investigation of the April 26 seizure of the Montgomery Ward plant in Chicago opened today with William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, maintaining that to contend that the power of the President to seize plants was less extensive than the power of the NWLB to settle labor disputes by its orders would mean a no-man's land that could clearly disrupt directly and indirectly the national war effort.

"Until Congress tells us clearly and explicitly that there are segments of our economy, men, and women, trades and skills that are not in the war," Mr. Davis said, "we cannot accept any such artificial limitation on our plain wartime duty to endeavor to pre-

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$4,000,000,000 Lend-Lease Sent Allies in Three Months

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—In informing Congress today that during the first three months of this year alone the United States has provided the record-breaking total of more han $4,000,000,000 worth of Lend-Lease aid to its fighting allies, President Roosevelt made this disclosure about the impending invasion:

"United Nations forces are about to strike new and mightier blows at Nazi-occupied Europe from offensive bases in the West, the South and the East."

The President also disclosed that on the Eastern Front of Europe, arms and other war supplies provided by the United States and the British Commonwealth "will continue to strengthen the Soviet armies for the new blows that will be timed with our advances."

As to reverse Lend-Lease, Mr. Roosevelt reported that by the first of this year the aid supplied America by the British Commonwealth since June 1, 1942, totaled over $2,000,000,000 and that the rate of aid is approaching $2,000,000,000 a year.

Lend-Lease exports—the supplies actually shipped to America's allies—totaled over $17,000,000,000 between March 11, 1941, and March 1, 1944, this 15th quarterly report of Lend-Lease operations stated.

During the first 60 days of 1944 alone more than 2,100 Lend-Lease planes, almost 2,000 tanks, and

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'D'-Day: Weather to Tell Whether or Nay; 'Secret Weapon' to Show Its True Colors

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 22—Who knows the date of "D"-day? Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, President Roosevelt, King George VI?

The suggestion here today is that none of them do, since the exact hour will be decided by British Ministry Meteorologist Sir Nelson King Johnson, who suddenly has come into the news here as the man who finally will "send up the invasion balloons."

Of course, Sir Nelson, who decided to make meteorology his life work during World War I, when, as an RAF pilot, he used to see fliers go out without any knowledge of the weather they would meet, has many helpers. American experts here in Britain, meteorological centers in Greenland, spy lanes over the Altantic and over Europe are all contributing to the buildup of the "D"-day weather forecast.

Position Justified

But his experience in local weather conditions helps to justify Sir Nelson's position as weather Commander in Chief for the invasion. He has to contend with the sarcastic jibes of visiting American meteorologists, who from sad personal experiences that whatever their charts or reports may say, know that England this year already has had midsummer in March and midwinter in May.

The weather question is right

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Schedules Canceled, British Miss Trains

By the Associated Press

London, May 22

Thousands of passengers missed their trains at London stations today, with blackboards announcing that many schedules had been canceled without warning.

Gandhi Enjoys First 'Talkies'

By the Associated Press

Bombay, India, May 22

Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader recently released from internment by the British because of failing health, saw his first talking pictures yesterday—a private showing of "Mission to Moscow" and a Mickey Mouse cartoon. He enjoyed both.

By Ernest Zaugg

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, May 22—Belief in a secret weapon is definitely encouraged by the German authorities, a Swiss journalist just returned from an extensive tour through the Reich told me.

He added, however, that the propaganda, though cleverly spread by hints and implications rather than by overt statements, was not too successful on the whole. Particularly among the better-educated classes, he said, and among the workers, doubts as to the actuality of the secret weapon began to grow.

German Officer's View

The Swiss journalist related a conversation on this topic he had with a German officer.

"I don't put much stock in that talk," the officer stated bluntly. "I do not doubt that something is being prepared, but I don't believe it is something sensational. If we really had a secret weapon deserving of the name, why don't we use it, instead of allowing our cities to be destroyed?

"Surely, there is no end to technical advance and I don't doubt that our physicists and chemists are busy with research and experiments; but so are the Anglo-

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N. E. War Production Rises: Labor Needs Remain Tight

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

War production has climbed in New England this year despite cutbacks and cancellations, the new orders coming in more than outweighing those terminated, a representative of the War Production Board said here today.

"Labor needs have not lightened," the WPB official continued. "We have noticed this particularly in Springfield and Worcester, where the labor demand is even greater than it was four or five month ago.

"Lowell remains the only spot in New England where a large number of workers were released by the closing of a war plant. Other companies have since moved in to take up the vacant space, and now the labor supply in Lowell is running very short."

The most critical bottleneck in war production anywhere in the country is probably to be found in the ball-bearing industry in the Connecticut Valley. Though 28,500 workers are employed in plants at New Britain, Plainville, Bristol, Meriden and Waterbury, the current shortage totals 1,100.

Work on this problem was begun by the War Manpower Commission and the WPB last summer. Requirements of the new landing craft program, together with the aircraft and farm equipment programs, have now called for an even greater demand for ball-bearings, which in turn means additional workers needed to meet production schedules.

Not on Schedule

"Production is not on schedule, but if we can get the workers in there now, it would not be long before the schedule is maintained," the WPB representative said.

Great pressure is also being put on shipyards here to get out landing craft, but this situation is much better, James V. Forrestal, now Secretary of the Navy, and Charles E. Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the National WPB, were recently here to increase production.

The Bethlehem-Hingham shipyard has been given a new contract for landing craft which will probably keep it going until April of 1945. The Boston Navy Yard and the Quincy yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company are putting landing craft ahead.

Among the critical labor areas, New Bedford continues to have a very tight labor market, largely due to textiles and electronics. Portland, Maine, which is building cargo ships, remains about the same as for nearly a year.

Lumber Situation

One of the most critical supply situations has developed in lumber. This is caused in great part by lack of manpower. The draft has hit a great many lumber mills, particularly the small ones run by a father and son and one or two other men. When the son has been drafted, the father has often been unable to keep the mill going and has closed it.

Textiles are becoming critical in certain lines, it is also reported at the WPB. This is largely a question of manpower. The present trend is expected to become quite critical in the fall. It will affect civilian wear more than anything else.

Leather is also becoming very short.

The extreme need for ball-bearings is brought about by their being used in ships, radio, tanks, farm equipment and practically everything else that turns. Governor Baldwin of Connecticut has appointed a committee to try to bring in the extra workers, a Mayor's Committee has been set up in Hartford, and in a number of communities full-page advertisements are being run in the newspapers.

Boston University Holds Commencement

By a Staff Photographer

Four War Brides Among Those to Receive Degrees in Course

Upper: Seated with Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, University President, who conferred degrees, are honorary-degree recipients, left to right, Senator Harold H. Burton of Ohio, Dr. Marsh, and Bishop Wen Yuan Chen, Chinese religious leader. Other recipients of honorary degrees, standing rear, left to right, are Edward Carleton Stone, insurance company president; Josiah Willard Hayden, President of Charles Hayden Foundation; Chester Scott Keefer, Professor of Medicine at Boston University's School of Medicine; Clyde Everett Wildman, President of DePauw University, and Julius Ernest Warren, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education. Below: Four war brides who received degrees today were, left to right: Mrs. Priscilla Clark James Johnson of Wollaston, Mrs. Barbara Horenstein Perles, Brookline, Mrs. Ida Land Johnston of Newtonville, and Mrs. Janet Marie Anderson Christensen of Brookline. The husbands of two are stationed in Italy, and the other two in the United States.

Paper Drive Enters Five Boston Wards

Residents of five of the city's wards faithfully set out waste paper and tin for collection today as Boston's monthly salvage drive opened with 1,500,000 pounds as its goal.

Collections were made today in East Boston, Charlestown, the North, West and South Ends, and the two Back Bay wards.

Both Mayor Tobin and George C. Hyland, Boston Salvage Director, have appealed to Boston citizens for a record volume of paper in the five-day campaign which continues through Friday. Last month's total reclaimed by patriotic householders amounted to 1,438,325 pounds.

Tonight, the United States Victory waste paper campaign will be the subject of Vox Pop's entire half-hour show at 8 p. m. over the coast-to-coast network of CBS. Parks Johnson and Warren Hull, Vox Pop interviewers, will bring out the importance of waste paper in war production through interviews with employees of the Container Corporation of America, which has a plant using reclaimed paper in Medford.

Waste paper and scrap tin collections will be made tomorrow in the two South Boston wards and Wards 8, 9 and 10 of Roxbury. On Wednesday the house-to-house canvass will be made in Wards 11 and 12 of Roxbury and Wards 13 and 14 of Dorchester.

The drive will be conducted on Thursday in Wards 15, 16, and 17 of Dorchester, and Ward 18, comprising Hyde Park and parts of Roslindale. The five-day drive will be concluded on Friday, when collections will be made in Ward 19, Jamaica Plain; and Wards 21 and 22, Allston and Brighton.

Twenty-two $25 war bonds, one for each ward of the city, will be awarded by the Boston Salvage Committee to families who contribute waste paper to this week's drive as an incentive to boost paper returns. The bonds will be awarded to those families whose names appear on slips picked at random in a drawing from the names of the thousands of paper contributors.

Wage Earners' Budget Hit By Rise in Clothing Cost

Climbing nine per cent during the past year and 36 per cent since the war started in Europe, clothing prices have now become a difficult part of the Boston wage earner's budget, the Regional Office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported here today.

Price problems have come more in women's clothing than in men's, the United States Department of Labor agency added. One of the biggest causes has been the disappearance of less expensive merchandise. The War Production Board is said to be making efforts to get manufacturers to produce cheaper garments.

Clothing has contributed the only acute price rise of the past year in Boston, the figures of the BLS show. Jumps have usually come with the introduction of seasonal lines. Prices bounced up three per cent last fall. During the months in between, clothing costs have made a small but uninterrupted advance.

Furnishings Rise

House furnishings have also gone up a bit in the past 12 months —1½ per cent. The present average marks a new wartime high and stands 24 per cent above August of 1939.

On the other hand, the BLS states that food prices here and in the other New England cities on which it makes food reports are now pretty well stabilized. Though food costs in Boston went up 7-10ths of one per cent from the middle of March to the middle of April, food prices here remain 5½ per cent lower than a year ago.

In short, clothing has stepped up toward the place that food held a couple of years ago as a mounting source of anxiety to the purchaser.

Clothing costs probably will get another boost this fall, according to past experience. For one thing, many stores were not able to get their usual spring deliveries on men's suits for their early spring trade in time, and are putting away this clothing for bringing out in the fall. It is of practically the same weight. Instead of receiving these suits during the last of January, some stores did not get them until March and April and some other stores do not have their full spring orders yet.

Pass Along Rise

If this merchandise had all arrived on the usual schedule, more of a price rise might have occurred, and the delay may simply pass along some of the advance to later in the year. In addition, the increased Federal tax on furs and fur trimmed coats, which went into effect April 1, will add to costs there.

Cottons for women's wear are reported to be more difficult. Army requirements are said to be up, and many mills are curtailing civilian deliveries.

In its March-April clothing survey in Boston, the BLS found higher prices for men's work shoes and work trousers and for women's girdles, rayon hose, and gloves.

The increase in house furnishing costs here was caused by higher prices for living room and bedroom suites and by federal taxes on light bulbs. Meanwhile stove prices declined.

Rain Viewed as Only Relief As Forest Fires Rage in N. E.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Four forest fires were reported in Massachusetts to be still out of control today, others were breaking out intermittently while fire-fighting brigades looked hopefully towards the overcast skies for a break in the 25-day drought, following one of the worst series of week-end conflagrations in many years.

Rain, preferably a deluge, is the only encouragement that Raymond Kenney, Conservation Commissioner, could hold out to fire-swept communities for safety from tinder-box conditions that resulted in more than 100 new fires over the week end in Massachusetts alone. Three times in various parts of the State the military were called out to help beat the flames.

State guardsmen, fire-fighting battalions and civilian volunteers by the thousands were still battling fires in Hubbardston, Palmer, Shutesbury and Tyngsboro which at the latest reports were out of hand, cutting deep blackened swaths into woodlands, and consuming sawmills and summer homes to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Little prospects of the forests being closed were held out by Commissioner Kenney who said that the manpower to enforce such closings is simply not available. He attributed a great many of the fire outbreaks to railroad locomotives, operating under a manpower and equipment shortage, and throwing out more sparks than usual into dry woodlands.

Many of the fires were put out quickly. Others like one at Palmer, near Suringfield, seared a path of more than two square miles of timberlands, burning out of control for two hours. In Worcester County, four fires over the week end caused an estimated damage of thousands of dollars. In East Douglas, the Schuster Woolen Mills were threatened by a brush and forest fire, and 100 acres were burned over at Athol.

Commissioner Kenney was much concerned oveg the big, uncontrolled fires still crackling in the State, as other fires continued breaking out at the rate of 75 a day. More uncontrolled fires might very well add up to an extremely serious situation with the manpower shortage as it is, he stated.

At Shutesbury, a fire that started early Sunday morning was still raging uncontrolled today. Two fires broke out in Hubbardson, one of which was extinguished last night. The other was placed in the uncontrolled category today.

Fire companies of dozens of communities have banded together to fight the uncontrolled blazes. Chief problem is to get the manpower to patrol the fringes of fires which have been extinguished, but which keep breaking out again in isolated spots.

Reports from other New England States revealed an equally serious situation with fire destroying "Tall Timber," the summer home of Lois Bartlett Tracy, noted painter, at Sanbornton, N. H., thousands of square feet of lumber wiped out and a lumber yard at Claremont, N. H., a sawmill with 1,000,000 feet of cut lumber and several valuable buildings destroyed at Portland, Maine, and other forest fires in various locations reported raging unchecked.

Court Orders Second Hearing On Jewish Boys Assault Case

A second hearing on charges of alleged assault on several Jewish students of Dorchester High School for Boys was ordered today for 11 a. m. tomorrow in Dorchester Municipal Court.

Judge Richard M. Walsh granted the request for a further hearing after Jacob Levy, counsel for the victims and legal advisor to the Dorchester-Hyde Park-Mattapan Good Neighbor Association, charged in a brief that the alleged assailants of the Jewish boys had been "shielded from prosecution" by Chief Probation Officer Reginald Mayer at a hearing on Saturday.

The brief, handed to Judge Walsh in a private meeting, charged that the earlier hearing had been mishandled and requested a new hearing before an impartial judge.

Although nine students of the Dorchester High School had been tentatively identified as the attackers in affrays which occurred on an Elevated bus and a rapid transit train on May 11 and 12, only three appeared at the Dorchester Juvenile Court Saturday, although ordered to do so by Police Captain Justin McCarthy of Station 11.

Mr. Levy, in his brief further charged that the hearing on Saturday was limited to the alleged assaults which occurred on May 12; that witnesses who were not themselves victims were not permitted to testify; that no explanation was offered for the absence of most of the alleged assailants; that one victim was not permitted to testify; that counsel for the victims was not permitted in the hearing room.

The Rev. Emory S. Bucke, Pastor of Hyde Park Methodist Church and a member of the Good Neighbor Association, charged that the recent outbreak of attacks in the Dorchester district were the result of a flood of anti-Semitic literature of a particularly virulent nature which has been widely circulated in recent weeks.

Judge Walsh, who will preside at tomorrow's hearing, presided in the earlier case of Jacob Hodas and Harvey Blaustein, Jewish boys who were convicted of participating in a street fight on the night of October 9, last year, and were fined $10 each. The decision was appealed and Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell nol prossed the case on Nov. 18 on the ground that Boston police authorities had failed to "enforce the law impartially."

Boston Declared Logical Center For All Transoceanic Air Traffic

Continued from Page 1

ticipate in the rendering of a decision on the subject. He gave no hint as to which way the decision would fall.

Predicting that when the war is over civil air transportation will grow at a greatly accelerated pace, Mr. Ryan pointed out Boston as one city in a particularly favorable position to participate in this development. With the single exception of the nation's Capital, Mr. Ryan continued, Boston was, prior to the war, the leading air transport city of the United States in proportion to its population.

Citing figures to substantiate his point, Mr. Ryan said that during 1941 one air traveler embarked or debarked at Boston for each 3½ persons in its population. More air passengers normally travel between New York and Boston than between any other two cities in the world, he stated.

Referring to various air traffic surveys conducted by the CAB, the aviation executive further said that immediately prior to the war, domestic air travel in and out of Boston's airport had reached a level of approximately 270,000 passengers a year.

"On the basis of the more conservative estimates from air traffic growth," he forecast, "this figure should be trebled during the first decade after the war."

Mr. Ryan said that Boston, entirely aside from its strategic geographic location, has the great additional advantage of being the center of one of the most travel-minded regions in the world.

He pointed out that the share of trans-Atlantic travel contributed by New England has been historically 12 per cent of the national total.

Digressing from the New England air picture, Mr. Ryan brought up a question which vitally concerns, he said, the future development of air transportation in the domestic field—whether air transportation in the United States shall develop under the regulatory control of the national government or shall be subjected to the divided control of the Federal Government in the 48 states.

"I submit that air transportation is a national problem and requires a single unified national regulation," Mr. Ryan said. "And I predict that if this new transportation is to be subjected to the varying regulations of 49 different governments, we shall not be able to achieve that air transport development in the future which this war has proved to be so essential to our national security.

"For the economic burdens which might be expected from such multiple regulation could be so great as to effectively prevent the essential progress of this important public service industry."

Colt Plant Lays Off 645

HARTFORD, Conn., May 22 (AP)—Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company today laid off 645 workers for a week in what the management said was an effort to "balance production." The layoffs, the management said, were in departments where there was no work available.

N. E. Situation In Crops Not Yet Serious

By the Associated Press

Dry weather conditions in New England were described by an agricultural official today as "bad but not black" for farm crops, but added rainfall was needed to insure normal production.

A spokesman for the State Department of Agriculture said the dry spell, coming on the heels of the recent frost, had given commercial farmers "something to worry about."

The New England Crop Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture said the crop situation "is not serious, as yet, as even a day such as today, with overcast skies and indications of rain, means that plants will lose no moisture." Yesterday, the statement added, with its hot, dry weather, caused plants "to lose considerable moisture."

"We wish that folks wouldn't talk about a drought," a Crop Reporting Service representative declared, "we don't have droughts in New England. We do have dry weather and there is a big difference. A drought is where you can touch a match to a field and have it burn instantly. And you can't do that in New England."

The spokesman blamed the high temperature early this month for the loss of so many hardy plants in the recent frosty spell, adding that the hot weather caused those plants to take on "a tender growth" that could not withstand the cold.

"And when folks say a light rain doesn't help crops, they are wrong. Plants absorb moisture through their leaves as much as they do through their roots. So, even the lightest of rain helps every time."

As for the situation in the hayfields, the Reporting Service said it "is getting bad," but again emphasized that future rainfall would decide the fate of that crop.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers

Boston and vicinity: showers and scattered thunderstorms tonight followed by clearing weather Tuesday morning. Not much change in temperature. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: showers, continued cool tonight, followed by clearing weather Tuesday. Cooler Tuesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: showers and scattered thunderstorms tonight followed by clearing weather early Tuesday. Somewhat cooler Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: showers and scattered thunderstorms tonight followed by clearing weather Tuesday morning. Not much change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: no small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:25 p. m.; height 11.3 feet.
Tuesday, 12:57 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 1:11 a. m.; height 11.1 feet.

B. U. Awards Honorary Degrees To Seven at Its Commencement

Continued from Page 1

session among Americans and the United Nations.

"Our best defense against this," Senator Burton asserted, "is widespread tolerance and unshakeable faith in the courage and good judgment of our people as a whole."

"The enemy's remaining hope of victory," he said, "is to divide the United Nations from one another or to divide any one of the major allies within itself. Hitler long has planned to do this. America's home front thus becomes a critical war front in 1944 where the enemy's objective is disunity and ours is unity.

Senator Burton asserted that the national income must be increased in the future to take care of the national debt and new developments after the war in aviation, radio, and electric power. In order to increase income, however, peace and stability must be insured, he said.

Citing three methods of obtaining peace—conquest, maintaining a balance of power, and securing the united action of all peace-loving nations—he said he would not recommend the first, that the second had been used only unsuccessfully, and that since nations are employing the third method in wartime, they ought to be able to use it in peacetime.

"We need unity on our battle front. We have it there to an amazing degree among our troops and between our troops and those of our allies.

The procession was headed by Dr. Marsh, former Governor Frank G. Allen, E. Ray Speare, Treasurer, and the following officers of the Board of Trustees: Guy W. Cox, Vice-Chairman; Merton L. Brown, Secretary; Charles Francis Adams, Chairman of the Executive Committee; and Stephen W. Sleeper, Committee Secretary.

Dr. Marsh introduced Bishop Wen Yuan Chen, noted religious leader in China, who offered the morning prayer. Dr. Wildman of DePauw University, pronounced the benediction which closed the morning's exercises.

Following commencement, President and Mrs. Marsh entertained honorary degree guests, trustees, deans and other guests at luncheon in the State Suite of the Copley Plaza. This evening's "Boston University Night at Pops" concert by the Boston Symphony Pops Orchestra under the direction of Arthur Fiedler will be attended by alumni, faculty and graduating students.

Tomorrow morning professors will be back on the job with the opening of Inter-Session, which will open the year's third term.

Yesterday afternoon, at Baccalaureate services, Dr. Marsh declared that faith was the foundation of life, and urged students to cultivate spiritual lives. His text, taken from the Book of Job, was: "The root of the matter is found in me."

Symphony Violinist Gets B. U. Degree

By the Associated Press

Boston University went into the man's place of business today to award a Master of Arts degree to Saverio Messina.

The award was made in Symphony Hall, where, since 1919, Mr. Messina had held forth as a member of the famed Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Tonight, Mr. Messina will, at the same hall, again, play his violin at the Pops.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Mrs. Mary Sayward will give a free lecture on "McIntire and Phyfe" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum announces a free recital to be given by Mary Newsom, soprano, and Lee Litwin, pianist, at 2:45 p. m.

Wednesday

Miss Alice Maginnis will give a lecture on "Oriental Bronzes" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m., and at 2 p. m. a lecture on "The Migration of Symbols" will be given by Mrs. Mary Sayward. Both talks are free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Radcliffe Hears History Aids To Free Women of Limitations

Knowledge of the truth about their own history would free women from the limitations imposed by their own acceptance of the "mere dogma" that they have been in subjection to men throughout history, Mrs. Mary R. Beard, authority on history of women, declared in an interview at Radcliffe College today.

She characterized this dogma as "pure fantasy" based on the interpretation of women in history by members of the English and German parliaments, specifically John Stuart Mill, 19th-century English Liberal, and August Bebel, socialist leader in the Reichstag. They built up this doctrine of subjection, she said, in order to arouse women to emancipate themselves —by joining the liberal and social parties in their respective countries.

Mrs. Beard, author of several books dealing with the history of women and co-author with her husband, Charles A. Beard, of numerous volumes on American civilization, is speaking at Radcliffe this afternoon on "The Historical Approach to Learning About Women." She disclosed that her "mission" in Cambridge is to try to get the study of women's history introduced into educational curriculums.

Materials for such study are scarce, she admitted, and many of the European sources will have been destroyed during the war. Hitler, for instance, has undoubtedly destroyed the records of Germany's liberal women, she said, and the records of Nazi women are likely to suffer the same fate. The Women's Archives, which Mrs. Beard was instrumental in getting started some years ago in New York, is a casualty of the war at the moment.

Misunderstanding of the history of women will have sad effects on our postwar dealings with the people of other nations, Mrs. Beard feels. Mrs. Beard pointed out that while German women became ardent liberals during the French Revolution, they played a large part in the change from the ideas of liberty and equality to the worship of the state under Hitler. "It is tragic that American women know nothing about the long history of women's political thought and action in Germany," she said.

Mrs. Beard scored the present "great tendency to think in terms of psychological judgments of women." Every judgment of women made from the standpoint of psychology, she said, can be offset by the facts of women's history.

Mrs. Beard refused to be caught perpetuating any clichés about woman's place in the postwar world. That will depend on a great many things, she observed. Whether, for instance, they accept the "dogma" that it is their obligation to compete with men in the economic world. She did indicate disapproval, however, of any assumption that nursery schools are adequate substitutes for a mother's care.

Army Transportation Show in Copley Square

United States Army Signal Corps

Crowds Watch Ship Drill and Overseas-Type Train

An outstanding spectacle of Maritime Week is the exhibit of the Army Transportation Corps shown in this bird's-eye view of historic Copley Square. In right foreground the superstructure of a transport is the center of interest as "abandon ship" drills are given hourly. In the upper right of the view may be seen the five-car, overseas-type train used in combat areas with or without rails. Along the left-hand side of the Square are tented exhibits of maintenance and operative gear of the corps. The exhibit will end at 9 p. m., May 23.

Wounded War Veterans Greeted at Framingham

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., May 22 (AP)—Relatives and friends today held reunions with wounded United States Army veterans of the Italian campaign who arrived in a hospital train at new Cushing General Hospital yesterday.

The 121 men, many on litters, came to Framingham from Stark General Hospital in Charleston, S. C., where they were taken from an Army transport, Cushing General Hospital officials said.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.60; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.05. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Wallace Starts Asian Trip To Study New Frontiers

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22 — Henry A. Wallace was on his way to China and Siberia today to explore "new frontiers" of international understanding that may make his renomination as Vice-President of the United States in July easier.

Mr. Wallace who goes as a personal messenger of President Roosevelt "to let our Asiatic friends know the spirit of the American people and the beliefs and hopes of their Commander in Chief," will be back in time for the Democratic nominating convention beginning July 19, it was indicated at the time of his departure.

Since the initial announcement of the Vice-President's trip a few weeks ago, thinking about it has changed radically. At first it was assumed that President Roosevelt was aiming to get Mr. Wallace out of the country for the Democratic convention in order to save him embarrassment in the substitution of a more conservatice fourth-term running mate.

Now, with the scope of Mr. Wallace's trip broadened and his return scheduled for mid-July, it seems certain that President Roosevelt is building him up again after his seeming fall from grace a few months ago when he was removed as head of the Office of Economic Warfare.

Backed by Liberal Party

Continuance of the Roosevelt-Wallace combination is the avowed aim of the new Liberal Party formed last week in New York, as an offshoot of the Right Wing of the former American Labor Party.

However, out of 41 Democratic Senators polled by the Associated Press last week, only 12 favored the renomination of Mr. Wallace. The rest divided their votes among 10 other possible candidates.

As one who has studied a variety of "new frontiers" both as Secretary of Agriculture and as Vice-President during the last four years, Mr. Wallace has been assigned the job of familiarizing himself with Asiatic morale and supply problems at a time when that area of the world battleground will be coming into prominence.

"Eastern Asia," President Roosevelt declared, "will play a very important part in the future history of the world. Forces are being unleashed there which are of the utmost importance to our future peace and prosperity. The Vice-President, because of his present position as well as his training in economics and agriculture, is unusually well fitted to bring both to Eastern Asia and to the people of the United States a most valuable first-hand report."

Well-Equipped Staff

Mr. Wallace is accompanied on his trip by John Carter Vinvent, Chief of the Division of Chinese Affairs, State Department; Owen Lattimore, Deputy Director of the Overseas Branch, Office of War Information; and John Hazard, Chief Liaison Officer, Division for Soviet Supply, Foreign Economic Administration.

In addition to conferring with Generalissimo Chiang-Kai shek in Chungking, it has been announced that Mr. Wallace will visit the following cities in Soviet Asia: Novo-Sibirsk, Tashkent, Krasnoyark, Stalinsk, Semipalatinck, and Alma Ata.

Since Mr. Wallace has been studying Russian for some months, it is likely that he will try his limited vocubulary on the Russians just as he did his Spanish on the South Americans during his recent good-will trip there.

In Chungking Mme. Chiang Kai-shek will undoubtedly act as interpreter between the Vice-President and her husband. She became acquainted with the Wallaces during her Washington stay last year. One Sunday the Vice-President accompanied her to the Foundry Methodist Church.

Knock-Down Bridge Now Used by Allies

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Another new Allied weapon—a knock-down, portable bridge which can be quickly assembled to replace a demolished span—was disclosed May 20.

Announcing its development, the British Ministry of Supply Mission called it the "most successful quick-assembly spanning device now in use under fire" and predicted it "will speed the movement of United States and British Armies into Europe."

It is already in use in Italy and is being manufactured both in this country and Britain for the British and American armies.

Called the Bailey bridge after its inventor, Donald C. Bailey, a civil engineer with the British Ministry of Supply, the bridge "can be put together at great speed and flung over a river or chasm to support the heaviest artillery, armor, and transport," the British announcement said.

Admiral's Foible Told: Hot Cocoa for Breakfast

PHILADELPHIA, May 22 (AP)—John Corfield, Chief Boatswain's Mate who was formerly a cabin boy for Admiral Raymond Ames Spruance, says the Admiral who "never asked anyone to do anything he wouldn't to himself" has one weakness.

"He neither drank nor smoked," reports Chief Corfield, but the Admiral who recently personally led the daring task force strike on Palau has "one weakness—a pot of piping-hot cocoa served daily for breakfast."

Frederick G. R. Roth

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., May 22 (AP)—Frederick George Richard Roth, who passed on here May, was a prominent sculptor.

He was a graduate of the Academies of Fine Arts in Vienna and Berlin, and his work was displayed throughout this country and Europe. He was the recipient of many awards and medals.

Mr. Roth was President of the National Sculpture Society from 1919 to 1920, and was a member of the Society of Animal Painters and Sculptors, the Architectural League, National Institute of Arts and Letters, and the new Society of Artists.

Vincent Rose

ROCKVILLE CENTER, N. Y., May 20 (AP)—Vincent Rose, who passed on at his home here yesterday, was composer of the popular songs "Whispering," "Linger Awhile," and "Avalon."

Mr. Rose, who came to the United States from Italy in 1897, has written music for more than 400 songs.

His wife, Mrs. Amalia Sorabia Rose, and a daughter, Mrs. Anna Lentig, survive.

Top War Aces and Mothers at Capital

Associated Press

High Scores in Enemy Planes Are to Their Credit

The mothers of two of America's top-ranking aces stand alongside their sons at a joint press conference of Capt. John T. Godfrey of Woonsocket, R. I., left, and Capt. Don S. Gentile of Piqua, Ohio, right. Mrs. Godfrey is second from left. Captain Gentile is credited with a total of 30 enemy planes, 23 shot down in the air, and his wingman, Captain Godfrey, has a score of 16 planes shot down in the air, 13 destroyed on the ground.

Pact of Peru And Ecuador Welcomed

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Belief is expressed in some diplomatic quarters here that Argentina may attempt to use the new agreement on settlement of the Ecuador-Peru boundary dispute as a lever to break the united front on nonrecognition of the present Buenos Aires regime.

This view was voiced as President Roosevelt wired Presidents Arroyo del Rio of Ecuador and Prado of Peru that he considered their agreement on a definite settlement of their dispute to be "an outstanding contribution to Inter-American solidarity.

Soon after the release of Mr. Roosevelt's telegram May 20, it was learned from high diplomatic sources that while the Presidents of Brazil and Chile also were sending messages of congratulation it was not known here what action Argentina might take.

But, it was stated emphatically, any message sent by Argentina in its role of signatory to the Rio de Janeiro agreement would not in any way affect the relations of the United States with the present regime of Gen. Edelmiro J. Farrell—in other words, the American policy of nonrecognition to which the other parties to the procotol also subscribe would not be upset by receipt of messages from Argentina or President Farrell.

March-April Living-Cost Rise Reported Less Than 1 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The cost of living rose six tenths of 1 per cent from March to April, the Labor Department reported today. Part of the rise was attributed to higher excise taxes.

Living costs were 23.5 per cent above January, 1941, and 26.3 per cent higher than in August, 1939, said Secretary Frances Perkins.

The new excise taxes became effective April 1 and half of the rise could be attributed to that, the Secretary said. Higher prices for food and furniture were listed as the other principal causes.

Retail food prices went up four tenths of 1 per cent, the Secretary said, but prices are still 4.3 per cent lower than a year ago and 5.9 per cent below the peak last May, she added.

Clothing costs were reported up one tenth of 1 per cent in April, 7 per cent higher than in April, 1943. House furnishings advanced 3.1 per cent during the month as upholstered living-room suites with steel springs became available in some cities.

Miscellaneous goods and services rose 1.3 per cent, chiefly because of the higher tax on motion picture admissions, railroad transportation and cosmetics, and higher postal rates.

In New York, the National Industrial Conference Board reported living costs rose last month in 57 of the 63 cities surveyed regularly by the Board.

Expenses of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers eased in four cities and were unchanged in two, it added.

Greatest gain the Board reported was in Cincinnati, 1.9 per cent. Rises of 1 per cent or more were reported for Toledo, Portland, Ore., Green Bay, Wis., Chattanooga, Pittsburgh, Lansing, Dayton, Chicago, and Evansville, Ind.

Most extensive decline shown was one half of 1 per cent in Denver.

Norwegian Princess Sponsors New Tanker

CHESTER, Pa., May 22 (AP)—Fourteen-year-old Princess Ragnhild Alexandra of Norway sponsored the Karsten Wang, a 16,000-ton tanker, in the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company yards May 20 in memory of a Norwegian navigation officer executed by the Nazis.

The Princess and her parents, Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha; her brother, Prince Harold, and sister, Princess Astrid, stood side by side on a launching platform as the $3,000,000 vessel splashed into the Delaware River.

The tanker, built for the United States Maritime Commission, was turned over to the Norwegian Shipping Administration for operation, with ownership remaining with the United States.

Wartime stop and go junks 5000 cars every day

SHELLUBRICATION WILL HELP YOUR CAR OUTLAST THE DURATION!

Certainly you're driving less than you did in peacetime. But even if you're an "A" Card holder, watch out!

Today's wartime driving is almost *all* stop-and-go . . . and it's wearing out America's irreplaceable stocks of automobiles at the rate of 150,000 a month!

HERE'S WHY . . .

The effects of stop-and-go driving are more severe than ever in wartime, for most cars are older . . . more burned-out bearings, scored pistons, ruined batteries and brakes, holed radiators. And replacements are harder to obtain.

Many motorists thinking that *less* driving means *less* care, *neglect* their cars . . . don't have them serviced regularly.

The answer to your wartime car-care problem is found in Shellubrication—a special system of lubrication and car maintenance developed and perfected over a period of years.

Your Shell Dealer offering Shellubrication guarantees that the lubrication of your car has been made in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

He actually makes 35 tests in inspecting parts of your car affected by wartime stop-and-go . . . looks as he lubricates. Results are noted on your Shellubrication receipt so you know what services are required. And when they are performed, on your instruction, you receive a written record covering each operation.

35 TESTS CHECK THE WEAR OF WARTIME STOP-AND-GO

There are many parts as vital to your car as the motor itself . . . but you rarely notice them. With Shellubrication your Shell Dealer makes 35 tests—checks essential points—as he lubricates. The illustrations below show some of these special tests.

Your Shell Dealer will inspect your plugs for defective insulation, burned or fouled electrodes. On your instruction he'll clean them, adjust the points carefully; and, if he finds it necessary, replace them.

Your Shell Dealer will test your ignition wires. Watch him bend each wire in a U to find rough or broken insulations. Then, if needed, he wraps the wires for proper insulation. He looks for bad insulators, cracked heads.

SHELL

Every six weeks—*at least*—let your Shell Dealer give your battery a thorough inspection. First, he'll look for corrosion of cables, loose connections, defective insulation. Then he'll check water level, gravity, voltage "under load."

Your Shell Dealer *looks* for cuts in your tires—metal or nails in the tread. He *feels* for uneven wear—checks for proper inflation. He will check to see if recapping is necessary. He will recommend switching tires at the proper intervals.

MAKE A DATE FOR SHELLUBRICATION TODAY

Contemporary Prints at Modern Art Institute—Two Plays Arriving Tonight

Hundred Specimens on View In International Display

By Dorothy Adlow

An exhibition of 100 prints by contemporary artists is on view at the Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street through July 28. Specimens have been carefully chosen by natives of Argentina, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Spain and the United States.

Graphic art has exceeded immeasurably the boundaries which formerly defined its limits. The printmaker has ignored the old modest dimensions. He has worked to the extremes of technical adaptation. He has probed the possibilities of color. He has exploited the range of chiaroscuro. He has worked in his chosen way with pure line, with lights and shadows, with austere planes. He has been abstract and naturalistic, calculating and improvisatory. He has been an illustrator, a reporter, an analyst, a critic, a proselytizer, a philosopher, dreamer.

The range is broad and comprehensive, and an attentive inspection of these 100 prints will leave the visitor with a better comprehension of the gist of contemporary figurative art.

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The print is impressed with indications of temperament, with qualities of atmosphere as though it were a sensitive instrument for recording. The plate has been incised, scraped, rubbed, pounced. It has been treated to give back a fascinating variation of textural effects. The blacks vary from intensest darkness to fluctuating grays; the whites may be piercing and cold, vibrating and warm.

The lines are sometimes limp threads crisscrossing in a seemingly hopeless tangle, though planned discerningly to the last stubborn twist. There are lines, as in a Picasso, that are clear and resonant, as though the metal off which they were pulled continued to ring.

The black lineaments of Georges Rouault, on the other hand, recall the coarse leadings that secure the colored morsels of glass in Chartres. They are fluid and molten. The prints of Vuillard are made without line at all, but with color, spots and approximations and indications of subtle, soft and captivating hues. They have borrowed the means of the painter.

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The print descends from the book illustration. There are several superb volumes of modern manufacture in this exhibition. Pictures describing the texts adhere to their literary function, and the artists are held to an unaccustomed discipline. Some continue to work in their individual and bizarre fashion, unbent apparently by the will of the author. Others show a more craftsmanly approach. Eric Gill, for example, not only responded to the literary content and symbolic meaning, but he also designed illustrations to harmonize with printed type, so that there is a splendid unity and a fine mutual enhancement betwixt word and picture.

How the more painterly performers come to terms with the printed page and the written and literary text may be observed in specimens by Jules Pascin, Oscar Kokoshka, and Pierre Bonnard. There are volumes in the exhibition that show the crowning achievement of modern bookmaking and illustration: "Canterbury Tales," illustrated by Eric Gill. Mallarmé's Poèmes" by Matisse. Ovid's "Metamorphoses" by Picasso, "La Passon" by Rouault, and Schiller's "Ode to Joy" by Barlach.

Separate prints which cover the wall spaces of all the galleries (the Mexican are exhibited on the second floor) show the unimpeded artisan holding to text or title of his own invention, and evolving atmospheric effect, illusory configuration and temperamental expression with whatever excess or asceticism he chooses. Naturalism is exceptional, strangeness seems the rule.

There are but a few exhibits that treat the material with objective similitude. Muirhead Bone's "Good Friday," John Wilson's "Adolescence" and Frederick L. Griggs' "The Almonry" may seem to some visitors little islands providing a footing upon terra firma in this turbulent sea of stress and storm.

Such Americans as Charles Sheeler and John Marin escort us, gently to be sure, into the world of abstraction and fantasy. They even show us how they do it, making the departure from factual resemblance something plausible and even acceptible.

The British Stanley Hayter's "Tarantelle" and "Combat" show tensions and rhythmic sequences, a play and counterplay of flowing lines made more tenacious by the acid-bit lineaments. Jacques Lipchitz's "Theseus and the Minotaur" is a powerful configuration of muscular volume, Joán Miró's "Composition" a pattern that appears to have been inspired by sights seen through a high powered microscope. Other artists seem to have devised patterns on the basis of sidereal observation through high-powered telescope.

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But the print is most responsive to the poetic and dramatic artists who are shaken by the unseemliness of a tragic industrial-ridden, war-torn, fascist-threatened world. Their anxieties are recorded with epical intensity. Picasso, Ernst Barlach, Max Beckmann, Georges Rouaul, Kathé Kollwitz, Emil Nolde, Demetrio Urrucha, José Orozco, Edvard Munch, Federigo Castellon—these artists sigh, groan, call out, weep for all humanity. The address is unmistakable, cryptic as the means may often seem.

There are many exhibits that heighten the significance of this splendid exhibition for some special quality of thought or expression, among them prints by James Ensor, Gordon Craig, Paul Klee, Ernst Ludwig Kirchner, Luis Quintanilla, Francisco Dosamantes, William Barnett, Lawrence Kupferman, and Luis Schanker.

The exhibition will continue through July 28.

'Women of Oaxaca,' by Francisco Dosamantes
Lithograph in the exhibition of 100 Twentieth-Century Prints at the Institute of Modern Art.

'Stovepipe Hat' Opening Postponed Until Tuesday

"Stovepipe Hat," which had been scheduled to make its debut at the Shubert tonight, will now open Tuesday evening. Tickets for tonight will be honored Tuesday. Tickets for Tuesday should be exchanged for some other performance.

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New Play for Cambridge

Gloria Swanson and Ralph Forbes will be starred in Harold J. Kennedy's new comedy, "A Goose for a Gander," which will be produced at the Cambridge Summer Theater, June 19. The play will then be taken to Stamford, Conn., and thereafter will be shown in several other cities before being submitted to New York.

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In Its Fourth Year

When Ethel Barrymore closes her tour in "The Corn Is Green" at the Wilbur Saturday evening, June 3, she will complete one of the longest engagements of any contemporary star in one play. The show opened on Nov. 14, 1940, in Baltimore. This season is the fourth.

Two trans-continental tours have been made without serious difficulty, except for the loss of a baggage car en route from Santa Barbara to Los Angeles in February. As a result the Pasadena performance was played sans scenery, sans props, and sans costumes, but it brought in $5,012 at the box office.

Miss Barrymore next season will appear in a new play, "Embezzled Heaven," for the Theater Guild. But presumably she will return to "The Corn Is Green" at some time in the future. According to report in New York the production is being kept intact with that possibility in view. Herman Shumlin's office, it is said, estimates that the show can profitably spend two more years on the road.

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The Voice of the Infant

The behavior of the infant whose presence accounts for the title of "Three Is a Family" at the Colonial runs counter to the pattern set for little girls—to be seen but not heard. Susan, three months old, is not seen at all, but she is frequently heard.

She is audible by courtesy of a young actress named Kathryn Turner. This means that Miss Turner also is condemned to invisibility in the play, while being given wide scope for audibility. This role of an offstage voice is her stage debut, except for previous stock experience in California. She is a radio actress, one of whose specialties is imitating the bleats, gurgles, whines, sobs, shouts, and murmurs of babies.

Miss Turner has some 21 cues in the play to burst into infantile utterance, each to express a different temper. Throughout the evening she sits concealed just behind the setting, near the door that leads supposedly into "the baby's room." For some of her crying she gives a full-throated sound punctuated by gasps of assumed rage. At other times she manages a smothered cry, by means of a small pillow, which muffles the sound and mellows it as a derby hat does a trombone.

Miss Turner started as an actress in the Pasadena Playhouse, near Hollywood, and won her present part soon after she arrived in New York.

It all proves, she says, that it's not always the voice with the smile that wins.

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Vacation for Father

Howard Lindsay, who has been playing the role of Father in the New York company of "Life With Father" since November, 1939, except for vacations, is planning to take an extended leave of absence starting the middle of June. Arthur Margetson, now in Katharine Cornell's company, will take Mr. Lindsay's place after "Lovers and Friends" closes its tour in Baltimore. Nydia Westman is expected to transfer from the touring company of "Life With Father" to take Dorothy Stickney's place as Mother Day while Miss Stickney is on leave. While Mr. Lindsay is freed of his acting duties, he and Russel Crouse plan to write and produce a play for Boris Karloff. Mr. Margetson as Father Day will be the latest addition to a list of players which includes Louis Calhern, Percy Waram, Harry Bannister, A. H. Van Buren, Stanley Ridges, and Edwin Cooper.

Two Openings Tonight

At the Wilbur—"The Corn Is Green," Ethel Barrymore for a second engagement in Boston in Emlyn Williams' play, produced by Herman Shumlin, a cast that includes Bert Kalmar, Jr., Dorothy Hinkley, Lewis L. Russell, Eva Leonard-Boyne, and Jane Van Duser.

At the Plymouth—"Tobacco Road," Jack Kirkland's play, returning for its sixth engagement. The cast includes John Barton, Sara Perry, Vinnie Phillips, Jane McCloud, Kirk Lucas, and Norman Shelly.

Royal Atelier

Paul Cherkassky
Newly appointed conductor of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra.

Film for Muni

Paul Muni and Merle Oberon are to have the leads in "The Love of Madame Sand," a Columbia Technicolor production. Charles Vidor will direct.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Wiggin Print Collection: Prints by Alfred Hutty. Through May.
Common Man's Art Gallery, Leverett Street—Exhibition of paintings by David Burliuk. Through May 27.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Water colors, pastels, and drawings by French artists. Through June 17.
Helmans Print Shop, 54 Park Street—Lithographs of Nantucket by Ruth Haviland Sutton.
Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street — Twentieth-century prints. Through July 29.
Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street—Exhibition and sale of fine leather work. Through May 27. Daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Sundays.
Stuart Art Gallery, 455 Stuart Street—Exhibition of modern artists.
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Oils and water color paintings by Alexander Bower. A. N. A.; flower paintings by Bernice Breck. Through May 27.
Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University—"Etchings by Rembrandt"; "Washington, Franklin, Lafayette." Through May 28.
Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Recent accessions including Rubens, Tintoretto, Millet, Claude Lorrain, Copley, Studio of Italy; annual exhibition of the Museum Drawing Classes for Boys and Girls. Through May 25. Water Colors by William Blake. Through June. Museum hours: 9 a. m., to 5 p. m. daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays. Closed Mondays.

Outside Boston

Maine
Waterville: Colby College — Exhibition of Maine Art. Through May 31.
Massachusetts
Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Drawings by men and women with the Armed Forces. "Souls in Agony," war paintings by Julio de Diego, paintings by Alfred H. Maurer.
Concord: Concord Art Association—Spring exhibition of crayon drawings by Alexandre Iacovleff; lithographs by Stow Wendenroth. Open Saturdays and Sundays from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum — Original drawings "Terry and the Pirates," and "Male Call" from U. S. Army Newspapers, by Milton Caniff. Through May.
Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Exhibition of pictures by American artists called "The Eight." Through May 24.
New Hampshire
Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Oils by A. J. Bogdanove; oils and prints by Cadwallader Washburn; oils by Florence Waterbury; bronzes by Herbert Haseltine. Through May.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 9.83 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Shipmates Ashore." GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:00 p. m.—A Venezuelan family comedy. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events, by Tahu Hole. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:10 p. m.—Program in English. "PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Income Tax." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's New Revue. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—The American Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Rehabilitation. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 31.3 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tonight at the Pops

Boston University Night

"Washington Post" March ..... Sousa
Overture to "Freischütz" ..... Weber
Jewel Song from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Soprano: Dorothy MacNeil, '43
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" ..... Biret
"Classical" Symphony ..... Prokofiev
"Sleepers, Awake" from Cantata 140 ..... Bach
Warsaw Concerto (in one movement) ..... Addinsell
Pianist: Leo Litwin
Boston University Songs
Conducted by James R. Houghton
"Clarissima" ..... Patterson
"Hail, Boston University" ..... Gulesian
Verse sung by Dr. Houghton
Boston University Hymn ..... Marshall
"Oklahoma!" Selection ..... Rodgers
"Knightsbridge" March ..... Coates
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Today's FM Programs

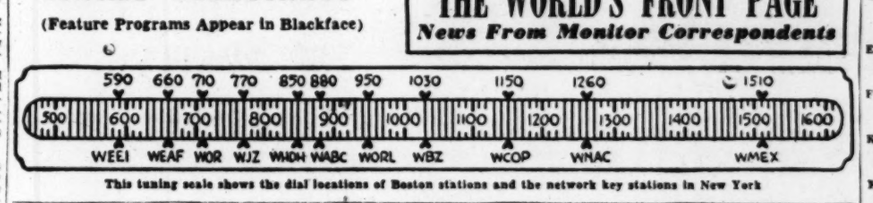
WBZFM

5:00 p. m.—News; Symphony of Melody.
5:30 p. m.—Musical Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
WGTR, Boston, and WWNH, Mt. Washington, N. H.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest; Snapshots.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	'The Black Castle'; sk.	Sports Program
3:15	Songs; Parade	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	AWVS Con. speakers	News Service
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	Dramatic sketch; Jewish Philanthropies'	Pepper Young's Family	Nashville Varieties	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Victory Gardens		'Right to Happiness';	Across the Footlights	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; K. Kyser's Orch.
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	J. Neblett; Open House	Johnny Messner's Orch.
4:30	"A Good Parent";	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Launching of S. S. Ray-	Freddie Slack's Orch.
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	'Widder Brown'; sketch	mond Clapper; guests.	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; Ev. Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythms"	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Arthur Godfrey;	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love and Learn"	Musical Roundup	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Arthur Godfrey; sk.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	'Chick Carter'; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News; service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Godfrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	L. Murray's Music	News Highlights	K. Ivers: Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	'Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show:	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	Ed. Sullivan Inter.	music; drama	News of the World	Roundtable: Refugees	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	Embarkation Patrol Band	Political Talk	Men Make the Navy
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, news	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter.	Paul Neilson, news	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"A Ship to Remember"	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Gay 90s Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.		Civil Service Reports
9:00	Theater; Betty	"Countersp'y"; drama	Helen Traubel, soprano	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Chaus-
9:15	Grable; C. Miranda;	"Countersp'y"; drama	Donal Voorhees' Orch.	"Return of Nick Carter"	son's Symphony in B
9:30	Ed. Powell: Mgzine-	Rusa Morgan's Orch.	"Information, Please"	Paul Winchell;	Flat Major
9:45	time in Rockies	Overseas hits; Drama	Clifton Fadiman, mc.	honey; I. Carpenter; or.	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: D. O'Keefe:	Leland Stowe, news	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	"Mabel's Room"	"Top of the Evening"	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	The Army Air Forces:	Boston Conservatory
10:30	Showtime: Variety.	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Dr. I. Q."; Quiz show;	Lt. Wm. Holden, mc.	Les Brown's Orch.
10:45	Johnny Morgan	Piastro, conductor	Jimmy McClain, m. c	Music; Weather	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Carle Rhodes' Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	"Arms"; Radio Newsreel	Glenn Miller's Orch.
11:30	Maritime Day Pgm:	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Radio Newsreel; George	Day's End; music
11:45	Drama; music	Hawaiian music; News	Music You Want	Hamilton's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Dress Parade	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; C'wb'y music	News report	Musical pgm; Weather.	News comments	
7:30	Music; Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"; songs	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	The King's Men	Herb Lewis: "Salute"	ship Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	World News Roundup.	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore: Music	Church in the Wildwood	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk.	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean.	"The Breakfast Club"	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Across Caribbean.	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00	Valiant Lady	"Sweet River"; drama.	Lora Lawton: sketch...	News; "Tune Factory"	Dramatic sketch
10:15	Kitty Foyle	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman
10:30	"Open Door"	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill";	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Talk.	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	Musical program	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Talk; Music Roundup.	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	'Life Beautiful'; sk	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Rakov's Orch.; songs	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Danny Cavanaugh"	Carl Caruso, news.	Jack Berch & His Boys	Treasury Salute
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Danny Cavanaugh"	'Do Teen Agers Think'	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Curtain Time with
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's program		American Woman's Jury	Marguerite Porter
2:00	Portia Faces Life.	"Listen, Milady"	"Guiding Light"; dr.	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food talk	"Today's Children"; dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Dance Lineup"; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk.	Ladies, Be Seated	Hymn recital	Patterns in Rhythm	News; Music; Sports
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	"The Black Castle"; sk.	Sports program
3:15	Mr. Jones; Music	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Music in Variety	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch; orch.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Music in Variety	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Army Information	WHDH Studio Orchestra	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Across the Footlights	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Chas. Spivak's Or
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	J. Neblett; Open House	Erskine Butterfield's Or
4:30	"Books & Victory"	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenso Jones; sketch	"Pull Speed Ahead";	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Marjtime Service; dr	Eddy Duchin's Orch
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	E. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love and Learn"	Musical Roundup	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Program of Songs	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight'; sketch	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Review; Music	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; Songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	'Let Yourself Go'; com-	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade.	edy; Milton Berle, mc.	Robert St. John, news.	Otto Zausmer, interview	News service
7:30	American Melody	'The Symphonette,' with	Ronald Colman; drama.	"Confidentially Yours"	Roundtable: The Future
7:45	Hour: songs; or	M. Piastro, conductor.	"Quality Street"	"Strings With Wings"	of Boston in Aviation
8:00	'Big Town'; drama.	Paul Neilson, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	'Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:30	Judy Canova Show;	Ed "Archie" Gardiner;	"A Date With Judy";	'Pack & Pat Time; Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	comedy or; News	guest, Paul Lukas	"A Date With Judy"	Small; Vincent Lopez	Tax program
9:00	Burns and Allen;	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Music Hour"
9:15	George Jessel	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	'Return of Nick Carter'	"Music Hour"
9:30	Morton Gould-Alec	Les Brown's Orch	'Pibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	"Music Hour"
9:45	Templeton Show.	Overseas hits; Drama.	'Pibber McGee & Molly'	Four Congressmen dis-	"Music Hour"
10:00	Norman Corwin dr.:	Leland Stowe, news	Bob Hope Variety Show	cuss 'The Fourth Term'	News service
10:15	"Tel Aviv"	Gaslight Harmonies	Bob Hope Variety Show	Treasury Star Parade	"This Is France"
10:30	Bernard M. Baruch	Symphonic Gems	Musical Roundup	Musical Roundup	Vaughn Monroe's Orch
10:45	James L. Fly, talk	Symphonic Gems	Red Skelton and Co.	Music; Weather	Dick Haymes' Orch
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Dick Stabile's Orch
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Carle Rhodes' Orch	Weather; Bump Hadley	'Arms'; Radio Newsreel	Bobby Byrne's Orch
11:30	Romance; drama.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Radio Newsreel; "Sinfo-	Day's End; music
11:45	Romance; drama.	D'Artega Presents; News	Music You Want	nietta"; A Wallenstein	Day's End; News

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur — "The Corn Is Green," starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth — "Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. Featuring John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 3:25, 6:30, 9:45. "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern. 1:50, 5, 8:10.
Fenway—"The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 12:40, 3:30, 6:20, 9:15. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:10, 8:05.
Kenmore—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Weekend Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.
Keith Memorial—"Scarlet Claw": Basil Rathbone. 9:55 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. "Follow the Boys," George Raft, Vera Zorina. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan — "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10.
Modern—"Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05. "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35.
Orpheum—See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:45, 10. "The Whistler," Richard Dix. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:45.
Paramount—"The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.
RKO—Boston — "Tampico," Edward G. Robinson, Victor McLaglen, Lynn Bari. 10:04 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:50, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 6:50, 9:15.
Scollay—"Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Michele Morgan. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. "Henry Aldrich, Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.
State—"See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "The Whistler," Richard Dix. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.
South Station Theater—"The Irish Question—Latest March of Time." "Aircraft Carrier." "Passing Parade." "Screen Snaps," cartoons. "First Release National and War News."
Telepix—"The Irish Question, March of Time." "Hollywood Snapshots." "Vera Vague." "Vacation Fun." "Band Music." "Bugs Bunny." "Aircraft Carrier." "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown—"Standing Room Only." Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. 2:30, 5:15, 8:05.
Washington Street Olympia—"Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser, Harry James. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte. "Hat Check Honey," Leon Errol. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern.
Regent: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp. "Return of the Vampire," Bela Lugosi.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders, Laird Cregar. "Pistol Packin' Mama," Ruth Terry. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter. 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Desert Song," Dennis Morgan. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown.
Coolidge Corner: "The Sullavans," Anne Baxter, T. Mitchell. "Hi Good Lookin'," Harriet Hilliard.
Cleveland Circle: "The Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, Betty Hutton. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. "Lady in the Death House," Jean Parker, Lionel Atwill. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Henry Aldrich Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 2, 8.
University: "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Hey, Rookie," Ann Miller. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Women in Bondage," Gail Patrick, Nancy Kelly. 3:19, 9:11. "Hat Check Honey," Leon Errol. 3:08, 7, 9.
Park: "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. "My Darling Clementine."
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Song of Russia," Susan Peters, R. Taylor. "Women of the Town," Claire Trevor. 1:45, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Song of Russia," Susan Peters, R. Taylor. "The Ghost Walks Alone," Arthur Lake, Lynn Roberts.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Around the World," Kay Kyser. 2:30, 8:15. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 3:50, 9:35.
MALDEN—Granada: "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. 1:58, 5:08, 8:18. "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 3:17, 6:27, 9:37.
Mystic: "Hey, Rookie," Ann Miller, Larry Parks. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "The Lady and the Monster," Richard Arlen, Vera Ralston. 3:25, 8:25.
Orpheum: "The Frisco Kid," James

Guard Units Get Lesson In Forest Fire Fighting

War Activities in New England

Effective methods of fighting forest fires are being studied by 30 officers from New England State Guard units in a three-day internal security school at Fort Devens which started today.

With the fire menace an increasing hazard to the New England woodlands, and with State Guard units having been in action on many "fire fronts," these officers are to return to their home units with new data on more successful fire fighting. Other subjects taken by the Guardsmen are flood control, security against sabotage and other enemy action.

More Launchings

Launchings in New England yards continue to spell bad news for the Axis and good news for the United Nations. In South Portland, Maine, the Liberty ship Joseph Squires went down the ways today. The submarine Boarfish was launched in New London, Conn., yesterday, with Miss Barbara Walsh, daughter of U. S. Senator Arthur Walsh (D) of New Jersey as sponsor.

Two 2,000-ton destroyers were launched in Kearny, N. J., yesterday. The John W. Weeks was the first one to go into the water, named for the late Secretary of War under Presidents Harding and Coolidge. The Hank was sponsored by Mrs. William Edwin Hank, widow of Lieutenant Commander Hank, who was missing after the third battle of Savo Island against the Japanese in 1942.

College Activities

Harvard and Yale came into the spotlight of war activities today. The Cambridge University announces that 654 of its faculty and staff members are in war service. Full-time war duty with the armed forces or government services claims 571, and 83 are in part-time war work or teaching. There are 239 faculty and staff members on leave. Most of these, states the university, are in Washington with the federal government or overseas.

Quotas for the Navy V-12 training program and the Army Specialized Training Program at Yale University for the summer term starting July 1 will remain about the same, according to an announcement from President Charles Seymour, today. The V-12 quota will be 1,516 and for the ASTP, 610.

According to the Yale Alumni Records office, a total of 14,491 Yale men have entered war service since the outbreak of war. There are 8,531 Yale men in the Army, 4,971 are in the Navy, Marines total 486, Coast Guard, 225 and Merchant Marine, 11.

Quartermasters

Quartermaster Corps officers from Army posts throughout this section will hold a meeting tonight in Boston, Col. W. J. Calvert, commanding officer of the Boston Quartermaster Depot, announced today. The business session will be in charge of Lieut. Col. Mayo A. Darling of Waltham, President of the New England Chapter of the Quartermaster Association.

Ensigns Commissioned

Four Massachusetts girls received commissions as ensigns at graduation exercises at the Coast Guard Academy in New London, May 17, it was announced today. They are Ensigns Harriet Miller of Winchester, Katherine M. Gannon of Newton, Eleanor C. Clements of West Newton and Leona P. Bradford of Jefferson, Maine.

Shea Launched

The superdestroyer U. S. S. Shea Island shipyard today. She was Island shipyard today. Sh ewas launched Saturday night when young Jackie Shea, son of the hero Commander John Joseph Shea, was at his mother's side as she sponsored the mighty war vessel. Nation wide notice was given the last letter of Commander Shea who told his son "to be the kind of a boy and man your daddy wants you to be."

Many File Papers for Primary

With the deadline for filing nomination papers for the July 11 primary with the Secretary of State's office only 24 hours away, a flood of papers were filed today.

Among those filing were Representative Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence, seeking renomination as Democratic Representative in Congress in the 7th District; Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan of Boston for the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State; Michael A. O'Leary of Cambridge for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer; Ernest Bentley of Winthrop for the Republican nomination as Representative in Congress for the 7th District; Albert L. Fish of Boston for the Democratic nomination to Congress in the 12th District; Edward P. Neafsey of Brockton for the Democratic nomination in the 13th Congressional District.

Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, filed his Republican nomination papers for Lieutenant Governor.

Last week Robert F. Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County, and Mayor Dana M. McLean of Beverly filed nomination papers for the Lieutenant Governor post. The fourth GOP candidate for the office, Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, President of the Massachusets Senate, is expected to submit his nomination papers shortly. The filing deadline is 5 p. m. Tuesday.

Mr. King also filed official notification of the organization of the Rudolph F. King-for-Lieutenant Governor Committee. Phillips Dennett of Medfield, President of the Bird Machine Company of South Walpole, heads the committee of which Charles Sumner Bird, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bird & Son, Inc., is a member.

Many File Papers For N. H. Primary

CONCORD, N. H., May 22 (AP)—More than 40 candidates for Congressional, State, and County offices filed papers today at the office of the Secretary of State as the 14-day filing period for the July 11 primary opened.

Both Governor Robert O. Blood and Mayor Charles M. Dale of Portsmouth were among the first to file for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Governor Blood seeks a third term. Representative Foster Stearns filed as a candidate for the nomination for United States Senator. Senator Charles W. Tobey, whom he is opposing, had not filed up to noon.

Representative Chester E. Merrow in the First Congressional District was assured opposition for the G. O. P. nomination when Arthur B. Jenks of Manchester filed. In the Second Congressional District, Sherman Adams of Lincoln and Miss Rita Collyer of Lisbon filed for nomination for the seat held by Mr. Stearns.

Hooked-Rug Show To Run 3 Days At Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 22—The annual exhibit of hooked rugs by teachers of the craft opened here today with more than 200 specimens on display. The exhibit will continue through Wednesday.

These rugs, some of them being room size, are all made from woolen rags, both old and new material. Among the exhibits are pictorial stair carpets, having a picture on the rise of each stair. Many choice heirlooms, such as paisley shawls, homespun blankets and clothing of sentimental value have been woven into the rugs.

One of the most interesting parts of the exhibit is the "Antique Room" which displays highly treasured heirlooms lent by Worcester women. Hand-dyed materials with notes of instruction on how to obtain the various colors give valuable aid to those interested in the craft.

During the course of the exhibit, several of the teachers will give displays of how to hook rugs.

Among the small exhibits are an array of footstools, and many ingenious ways of using hooking for other decorations aside from rugs.

The Committee in charge of the exhibit is Mrs. Ethel Bull and Mrs. M. F. Hooker, of Worcester, co-chairmen; Mrs. Sally Newhall of Lunenburg, Mass.; Mrs. Ada Naugler, of Melrose, Mass.; Mrs. Vida Jopson, of West Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Helen Carlson of Nashua, N. H.; Mrs. Aura Maxwell of Detroit, Mich., and Mrs. Iris J. Wheeler of Minneapolis, Minn.

Mother and Twins Do 'Bit'

Boston Family Shipyard Welders

Mrs. Mabel Harnum first went into the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard; then when her daughters reached 18 this spring, the age at which they could enter war work in the shipyard, she brought them along. They started their training as welders in March and are just budding out on the job. They look so much alike that they have had their names printed on their sweaters—Mary and Mae.

Maine Women's Clubs to Meet In Annual Convention May 24

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 22—This is the season of annual conventions, with several scheduled for this week, among them that of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs at Mayflower Hill, Colby College, Waterville, May 24, 25 and 26, and the Maine Federation of Music Clubs in Rockland May 25 and 26.

At the Women's Federation speakers will include Mrs. LaFell Dickenson, President of the General Federation, Dr. J. Seelye Bixler, Colby President, and Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout of America. Dr. West's subject will be "Juvenile Delinquency—Its Prevention."

At the Music Clubs Federation, programs featuring Maine artists and composers will be presented, among them compositions by Mrs. Frances Turgeon Wiggin, composer of the Maine song and Federation song. Mrs. Guy P. Gannett of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, and Miss Ruth Bradley of New York City, National Chairman of Music in Hospitals, will be among the speakers. The program will also include the annual senior concert Thursday evening and on Friday night the Junior Federation Band and Orchestra.

Bowdoin College

Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, President of Bowdoin College, had a word to say about the difficulties of conducting a college like Bowdoin during wartime in an alumni talk last week. Pointing out that withdrawal of service training units would cut the enrollment from 835 men on the campus in January to 325 by the end of May, he said the experience had made "Bowdoin sympathize with other organizations and business concerns which have had to face similar situations."

Despite steps necessary to prepare for teaching, housing and feeding about 700 military men, only to see them suddenly withdrawn, he said the college was not "too badly off" financially. Endowment income and generous donations of alumni should tide the institution over the "next very few difficult years," he said.

Dr. Sills added he thought the Government's policies in regard to younger men were falling into the same mistake made by Great Britain in the first World War. Then, he said, all young men were drafted, and at the close of the war the nation faced a serious shortage of technically trained young men.

Dr. Sills called attention to Bowdoin's 150th anniversary to be obesrved June 24, commemorating the signing of the college charter in 1794 by Gov. Samuel Adams of Massachusetts.

Colby Celebrates

Another Maine College, Colby at Waterville, observed streamlined commencement activities for an abbreviated wartime class over the weekend, with Baccalaureate Sunday held in Memorial Hall, the old campus chapel, and the remainder of the program at the New Mayflower Hill location. The two locations were used since the graduating class spent half of its four years at the old campus and half at the new. Prof. Zachariah Chaffee, Jr., of Harvard Law School delivered the graduation address.

Stassen Candidacy For Presidency Is Urged in Bay State

Stating that he was in Massachusetts to make known the availability of Lieut. Comdr. Harold Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, for the Republican nomination for President, John B. Quinn, Manager of the Stassen-for-President campaign, said today he hoped to visit every member of the Republican delegation to the Chicago convention.

In a statement to the press following a conference with Governor Saltonstall, Mr. Quinn, former Deputy Secretary of State in Minnesota, said that he was "bearing in mind the very favorable favorite son candidacy of Governor Saltonstall" but also "was aware of the fact that these delegates were unpledged."

"Should the delegates nominate Stassen," Mr. Quinn said, "they would be naming the strongest candidate to bring us victory in November because of Stassen's ability to obtain votes from groups that have for the past 12 years been voting the democratic ticket, namely, the young voters of the country and the laboring men and women who are impressed with the labor record established by Stassen while Governor of Minnesota."

Lacey Davis Caskey

Lacey Davis Caskey, Curator of Classical Antiquities at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, who passed on, May 20, at Wellesley, was known as one of the most distinguished Greek scholars in the world. For more than a quarter century he headed the great collection of classical art in the Museum.

The bringing to Boston of such important pieces of Greek sculpture as the Cretan Snake Goddess and the Golden Bowl from Olympia, was made possible partly by Mr. Caskey's efforts. His special interest was Greek vases, and his publication, "Attic Vase Paintings in the Museum of Fine Arts," prepared in conjunction with J. D. Beazley of Oxford University in England, was considered a cornerstone in the study of this subject. His many contributions to museum bulletins and other scholarly publications were recognized as notable examples of clarity and style.

Advertising Club

"England at War," his accumulation of personal experiences with the Royal Navy and at home in England, is to be the subject of the talk by Lieut. Peter Dearing, R. N. V. R., at the Advertising Club of Boston luncheon meeting on tomorrow, at the Statler Hotel. Lieutenant Dearing, who is now stationed at Fargo Barracks, South Boston.

To Graduate at West Point

White Studio

Bay State Men Completing Military Course

Ready for leadership against the enemy—these trained men are among 474 to receive commissions on June 6. Top: Left to right, John Boning of Boston, Alfred M. McCoy, Jr., of Newton Highlands, son of Lieutenant Commander McCoy, former Harvard football assistant coach. Below: Left to right, John C. Stevens of Mattapan, John B. Desmond of Boston.

Maritime Day Celebrated In Many Quarters

Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to England and former Chairman of the Maritime Commission, will make his first public address in some time at the Copley-Plaza Hotel tonight at the banquet climaxing the local observance of National Maritime Day.

Close to 1,000 persons are expected at the dinner in the main ballroom of the hotel at which William K. Jackson of the United Fruit Co., and Chairman of the Governing Board of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will act as toastmaster. The dinner is under auspices of the Boston Propeller Club and several port groups and organizations.

A series of events featured the observance throughout the day.

Open house was the order of the day at the U. S. S. Bostonian Hotel, 1138 Boylston Street, sponsored by the United Seamen's Service, and visitors were welcome to observe the club and hotel facilities devoted especially to crew members and officers of the merchant marine.

The Boston Marine Society, 88 Broad Street, opened its quarters to the public this afternoon, displaying priceless relics of the early shipping days of New England.

A liberal number of visitors went to Central Wharf today and inspected the Maritime Service training steamer American Mariner, which came to Boston especially for the observance of Maritime Day. This vessel is used to give young men who are training for jobs as crew members in the merchant fleet, opportunity to put their lessons at Sheepshead Bay training station of the Maritime Service into practical application.

Wide attention again focused today on the exhibit at Copley-Plaza where the Commanding General of the Boston Port of Embarkation arranged to show an overseas train with a crew to illustrate periodically how quickly the train can be "knocked down" for shipment elsewhere and then set up again.

A memorial plaque to 32 Boston men lost while serving the merchant marine was dedicated on Boston Common at noon. It was on a plot near Lafayette Mall opposite West Street. Commodore W. N. Derby of the Coast Guard presided while the Coast Guard's Port of Boston band played. Next-of-kin of the 32 men lost who were presented Mariner's Medals at a ceremony yesterday abroad the American Mariner, were today presented gold star flags by the City of Boston. Robert B. Mills, Port Agent of the National Maritime Union at Boston, addressed the group.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, through T8, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

No more red stamps will be validated until June 4.

Cooking fats and oils, and all meats, except beef steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through Q8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Next series of five stamps will be validated June 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Gunnison to Address Principia Alumni Group

An "Off the Record" talk will be given by Royal Arch Gunnison, MBS news analyst and Collier's war correspondent, recently returned aboard the Gripsholm after 22 months as a prisoner of the Japanese, before the Principia Alumni Association of Boston at the Hotel Puritan on Thursday evening at 8:15 o'clock.

Mr. Gunnison, a former staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, made one of the last radio broadcasts from Manila before all communications were destroyed and the Japanese entered the city. His remarks will include anecdotes of his experiences and observations as a prisoner both in the Philippines and in China.

Circus to Open 'Bond Night' With Sell-Out

Completely sold out—from the choicest ringside boxes which went to holders of $1,000 War Bonds, to the topmost seats to purchasers of $25 Bonds—Boston Garden will be the scene tomorrow night of the opening performance of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus.

Under arrangements with the U. S. Treasury Department, the Circus has donated not only the entire seating capacity of the opening show, but some 600 other seats each day, to the War Fund Committee for purchasers of War Bonds. These scale from $1,000 down through $500, $100, and $50 to the $25 Bonds.

Getting behind this donation, the Boston Retail Trade Board, in co-operation with the War Fund Committee, opened a booth on Boston Common, and Circus tickets went to those who had purchased bonds since May 1. The booth will remain open until the special seats for later performances also are sold out.

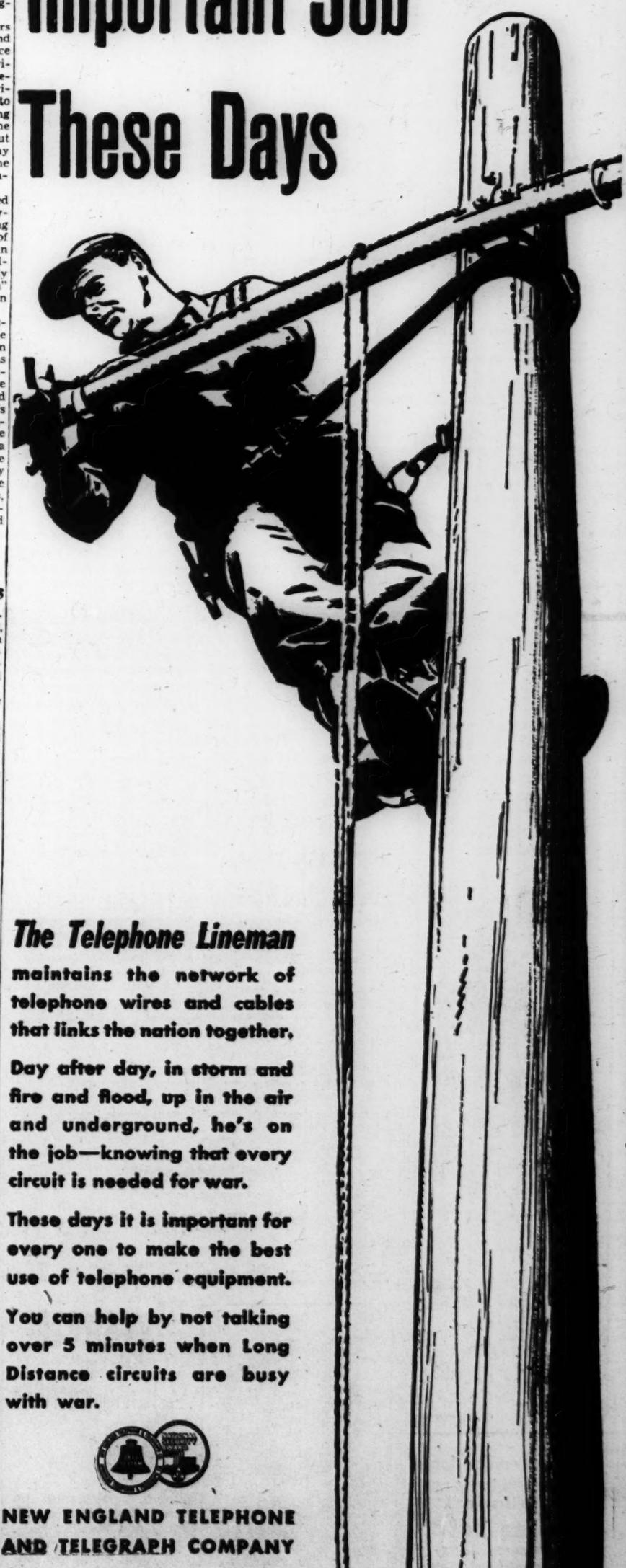
Closing a long run in New York City last night, the big show immediately started rolling toward Boston, and the long trains of double-length steel cars, in bright red and yellow, swung into the Boston & Maine yards this afternoon, and the truckloads of paraphernalia—ranging from performers' trunks and high-wire aerial acts to beautiful white horses and lumbering elephants—took up occupancy of the Boston Garden for a 13-day stay.

Several troupes of top-flight aerial artists—some new and some a long-time feature of the big circus—will be seen this year. Among the new acts will be that introduced as "The Couple in the Comet," fearing Victoria and Torrence, the most daring duo ever to perform in the Garden's dome.

There also will be the Karrels, presented for the first time in America, in their startling exploits on 60-foot Roman ladders. Also new are the Clarkonians and the Flying Royals, aerial somersaulting fliers. And, of course, there will be that well-known favorite, Lalage, charming mistress of rhythm aloft in her performance so full of symphonic grace.

Besides the always popular performing horses and elephants, there will be a return engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Gargantua the Great, and also those skyscrapers of the circus menagerie—the long-necked giraffes.

Mighty Important Job These Days



The Telephone Lineman

maintains the network of telephone wires and cables that links the nation together.

Day after day, in storm and fire and flood, up in the air and underground, he's on the job—knowing that every circuit is needed for war.

These days it is important for every one to make the best use of telephone equipment.

You can help by not talking over 5 minutes when Long Distance circuits are busy with war.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Good wishes to the Telegraph Industry—now observing its one-hundredth anniversary

Germans Drive American Spearhead From Terracina

Continued from Page 1

driven back, it has been announced.

United States troops established a line 4,000 to 5,000 yards (from 2½ to 3 miles) northeast of Terracina as the Germans threw in fresh troops, Allied headquarters in Naples declared, and the Germans were reported fiercely resisting a renewed American thrust southwest of Pico in the center of the front.

The Germans rushed reinforcements from the north into the sagging coastal line sector against the Americans, and Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops quickly captured 100 prisoners.

Headquarters declared the Germans now have 17 divisions committed against the main offensive and the Anzio beachhead, and have "nothing left in reserve south of Rome."

French troops toward the center too, lost, and then recaptured Monte Leucio, west of Pico on the road fro mPontecorvo. Canadians penetrated the Hitler Line northeast of Pontecorvo, on the lower edge of the Lira Valley, piercing barbed-wire entanglements, headquarters said.

Poles of the Eighth Army burst into Piedimonte on the north side of the Liri Valley west of Cassino, and were mopping up trapped Germans.

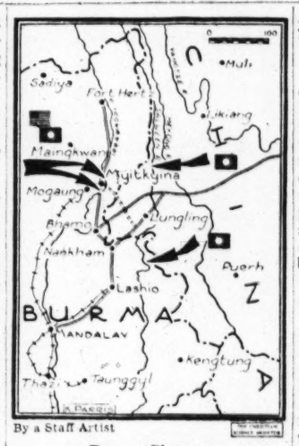
Allied headquarters said the Germans were putting up "determined resistance" all along the Eighth Army, or northern, front.

Terracina was entered in a swift nine-mile American advance on the West Coast.

Just ahead of the United States forces lay the Pontine Marshes, parts of which have been flooded by the Germans and made impassable. The rate of advance the Fifth Army could maintain across the area remained problematical.

The Polish telegraph agency disclosed that the first news received by Polish Army headquarters on the victory at Cassino was brought by carrier pigeon.

Its message was short and to the point: "V V. V." Those three V's for victory meant Cassino was in our hands.



By a Staff Artist

Burma Closeup

This semi-detail map shows how American and Chinese troops are carrying out a pincers movement against the main Japanese positions in northern Burma. Arrows at left indicate how Myitkyina is being enveloped, while arrows at right show progress of Chinese advance across the Salween River from Yunnan Province.

Air Over Europe:

RAF Hits Duisburg; U. S. Blasts Kiel

Flying Fortresses bombed the German submarine center of Kiel and United States Liberators pounded German fortifications in the Pas de Calais area of France after a night in which 750 heavy British bombers saturated the major inland Nazi port of Duisburg with 2,800 tons of explosives.

The double-barreled daylight blow carried the newest Allied aerial prelude to the western invasion past 80 hours of continuous day-night attacks.

Up to 250 Flying Fortresses and the same number of Liberators, each group protected by swarms of American fighters, struck the twin assault.

Hannover, a rail and rubber center, and a German airfield in Belgium, were other British targets of the night.

Thirty British planes were lost in the night attacks.

In all, some 3,000 Allied planes, most of them fighters, sprayed nearly every moving piece of Nazi transport sighted in Western Europe May 21 with cannon and machine-gun fire. These fighter sweeps and the RAF night blows dovetailed into the Allied strategy aimed at crippling Germany's movement of troops and supplies to combat the impending invasion from the West.

Duisburg, Germany's greatest inland port, had been bombed 61 times previously, of which seven were major attacks. It last was hit hard on May 12, 1943, and following that attack, a record at the time, the British Air Ministry announced the entire commercial and administrative center of the city of 300,000 had been laid in ruins.

The loss of 30 night bombers was the greatest sustained by the RAF since May 3, when 49 bombers failed to return from widespread attacks on multiple targets in France and Germany.

Arnold Warns:

Strong Luftwaffe Likely on D-Day

Allied invasion forces must expect determined opposition in the air on D Day, despite the steady slashing of Germany's air strength, Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the United States Army Air Forces, declared May 21 in Chicago.

Speaking to 60,000 persons gathered in the rain at Soldier Field for the fourth annual observance of I Am An American Day, General Arnold asserted that both Germany and Japan underestimated America's power and determination.

Describing the difference between the present status of the Allied air arm and the Luftwaffe, General Arnold declared:

"The difference between their position and ours is that they, to oppose us in strength, will have to scrape the bottom of the barrel and they won't get much after that but splinters in their fingers. Our barrel, though we may have to dig deep in it, still has much left."

At an earlier press conference he said he believed the Luftwaffe was hoarding a reserve of fighting planes for an invasion of Europe.

Invasion:

Eisenhower Message Sent to Underground

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's supreme headquarters gave this message to the peoples of the occupied countries:

"Listen carefully. For some time you have been receiving from voices already well known to you advice and instructions on how to prepare yourselves for the final phase of the struggle for liberation.

"The Supreme Commander wishes you to know that what you have heard is in accordance with his plans and wishes. In due course, you will receive advice and instructions from the Supreme Commander himself. In the meantime, he directs you to continue to note well and to act on advice and instructions by speakers whom I introduce in his behalf.

"Now here is a speaker to give you the second operational instructions. . . ."

This speaker said:

"The subject is the importance of everyone having the fullest knowledge of his or her own surroundings. This applies equally to town and country districts. Allied forces or individuals will repeatedly want information. Often they will want guides. It is very important that this information should be accurate and that guides should be quite certain of the way by day or night.

"Answers might be wanted to such questions as these:

"First about roads. How many roads come into the town or village? Are they marked or easily identified? Are there any road blocks? If so, is there any way around them? If main roads are not usable, what are the alternative routes? Are fields passable to an ordinary motorcar?

"The next is about woods. Are there any large or small woods close by here? Have any been cut down recently? Are these woods full of undergrowth or could army transport be hidden in them? Are there any paths and are they passable to an ordinary motorcar?

"The next is about rivers and streams. How deep is the water? Is the bottom muddy? Are the banks steep?

"Information about bridges might be wanted. Are they strong enough for the heaviest lorries? Are there any fords? If so, can motor cars and tractors cross them?

"The next is about possible spaces for landing aircraft. Any piece of level unobstructed ground 400 meters or more in length is available if—and this is most important—there is no high obstruction such as trees on the side from which aircraft would approach. Normally that side is opposite to the direction of the prevailing wind.

"By the way, leaflets giving these instructions more fully are being dropped from aircraft. The Germans may scatter fake leaflets. You can recognize the Allies' leaflets because they duplicate the instructions just given you."

Warning Issued By Vichy Radio

A sharply worded threat of reprisals against those who help the Allies came from the Vichy Radio.

"Consider carefully before you listen to General Eisenhower," said Philippe Henriot, Vichy Information Minister, on a radiocast in direct answer to General Eisenhower's radio statement of May 20. "The Allied invasion is a gamble and its success is a very open question."

An article in the Russian Communist newspaper Pravda, broadcast by the Moscow Radio, told the Germans that advances in Italy showed "the Allies are capable of breaking any defense."

The "hostilities in Italy are regarded not as an isolated operation, but as the beginning of a general offensive in this theater," the Pravda article declared, asserting realization of this is what "alarms the Germans so much."

Russia:

Sporadic Fighting On Dnestr River

Sporadic fighting was reported along the lower Dnestr River north of Tiraspol over the week end, but the Russian front remained generally quiet except for continued Soviet aerial attacks on communications far behind German lines.

A radiocast Moscow communiqué said Red Army troops had slain 600 Germans in repulsing several tank-supported enemy attacks in the Tiraspol area.

Berlin radio also reported action in the same general area, asserting 3,000 Russians had been encircled and captured west of Grigoriopol, 20 miles north of Tiraspol.

Russians declared there were "no material changes" in other sectors of the farflung front, but said the Germans were racing to complete new fortifications under construction in Bulgaria along the Danube River and the Black Sea.

Soviet airmen said they sank a 6,000-ton transport in the Gulf of Finland and destroyed two patrol ships and two minesweepers in the Gulf of Narva.

The Russian bulletin said 52 Nazi planes were destroyed in combat over the front May 21.

By a Staff Artist

Allies Approach Beachhead Union

Arrows indicate swift progress being made by Allied troops in the continuing offensive in Italy, especially along the Tyrrhenian coast, where American troops are now only 24 miles from the Anzio beachhead. Serrated line shows main Nazi defensive positions.

Yugoslavia:

Heavy Fighting Waged in Croatia

Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced his Yugoslav Partisans were engaged in heavy fighting in various sectors in Croatia, where German and Ustashi (puppet) troops are exerting strong pressure in the Lika River Valley.

His radiocast communiqué said an enemy offensive in Banija had been repulsed.

In Eastern Bosnia, Partisan units were declared to have smashed an enemy column on the Sokolac-Mokro sector, destroying half the enemy troops and taking the other half prisoner.

Burma:

Allies Tighten Grip Around Myitkyina

Allied forces advancing through deep mud and monsoon rains hampering the battle for Myitkyina—great Japanese base in Northern Burma already one third in Allied hands—have won command of the junction of roads fanning west and north to Mogaung and Fort Hertz, it was announced.

A firm line has been established on an arc four miles northwest of the city from Charpate to Namkwi, blocking the enemy's Burma railway and road communications between Myitkyina and Mogaung to the west, and Fort Hertz far to the north, a Southeast Asia Command communiqué said.

A Chinese communiqué said "one of our columns advanced to a position 1,100 yards past the north landing strip" to win the junction.

The southern approach to Myitkyina and the airfield are firmly held by the Allies, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's bulletin said.

Chinese forces striking westward from the Salween River in Yunnan Province have "successfully concluded" the "initial phase" of their strong offensive aimed toward North Burma, the Chinese High Command declared.

No elaboration of the victory statement was given, but a communiqué said one Chinese column had repulsed reinforced enemy forces which counterattacked May 19 at Namien Pass, north of the Burma Road. Bitter fighting raged for several hours.

The Chinese Command said the situation was unchanged in Honan Province, where last reports said the Japanese were besieging Loyang, ancient Chinese Capital, and Chinese were cutting down the enemy's hold on the Peiping-Hankow railway.

Meanwhile, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced that American Liberators attacked a radio station on Pratas Island, 190 miles southeast of Hong Kong, destroying three buildings and severely damaging another.

New Guinea:

Japanese Suffer Heavy Casualties

Japanese casualties in the month-old American invasion of northern New Guinea stood at 3,829—nearly 1,000 a week, on the average—as the Americans counted enemy bodies at conquered Wakde and on the mainland nearby where three counterattacks were repulsed.

Of the total enemy casualties, 3,343 Japanese were killed. This meant 76 Japanese killed for every American in the over-all northern New Guinea operation which began with the April 22 landings at Hollandia and Aitape.

American Sixth Army troops who annihilated every Japanese on the Wakde Islands, 110 miles northwest of Hollandia, have counted 676 enemy slain, "with others not yet reported," Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced.

The passing of Japanese Rear Admirals Torajiro Sato, "the pride of the submarine units," and Tomejiro Tamagi were disclosed by Japan's Domei news agency radiocasting a list of 84 naval officers who were killed in action between August, 1940 and December, 1943. When or how they passed on were not disclosed.

Kuriles Bombed:

Liberator Only 400 Miles From Tokyo

Japan is within 400 miles of American land-based bomber range.

A Liberator from the Army 11th Air Force made this deepest Allied penetration by a land-based plane towards Tokyo in a strike on Shimushiri and Ketoi Islands in the Kuriles on May 18, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said.

The surprised Japanese made no attempt to shoot down the lone Liberator, Admiral Nimitz said. He gave no other details of the raid.

The Liberator sortie was the highlight of a series of raids late last week on Japan's North and Central Pacific bases.

Japan Sets 'Terms' For United States

By the Associated Press

London, May 22

Japanese "peace terms" to the United States involving such "demands" as confiscation of the entire American Navy have been published in the Japanese periodical Meiho, a Berlin radiocast said today.

Other conditions prescribed:

"All expenses arising out of taking over American ships by Japan are to be paid by the United States.

"All large ships of the merchant fleet are to be put at the disposal of Japan.

"All naval installations, naval stations, dockyards, arsenals, colleges, and other centers of naval education are to be destroyed.

"In case of the scuttling of a single ship, 10 times its value should be paid the Japanese Government."

Wakde: Nippon Defense Fury No Story Can Ever Picture

Continued from Page 1

attack. It was not believed a single enemy troop could survive such a terrific pounding. But like a similar experience at Tarawa, the enemy had dug so deeply into caves and camouflaged pillboxes that even half-ton bombs were largely ineffective in routing the Japanese.

A few hours after the first landing was made from the New Guinea mainland just opposite Wakde, I accompanied a patrol which was sent to Insoemanai Island, which separates the two.

Eyewitness Story

Crossing the island, we hid in shore bushes, witnessing the bombardment across the 200-yard stretch of water. Directly opposite us was the Japanese Command post, which was being blasted by artillery which had been set up on the mainland, by medium bombers, and by dive-bombing P-40's.

Every house in this area the size of a baseball diamond was blown hundreds of feet into the air. Thick palm trees were lopped off like toothpicks and fuel drums added to the holocaust, sending up thick clouds of black smoke and flame.

Through glasses, we could see the Japanese scrambling around amid the raining bombs and shells, seeking new hiding places in trenches and hillside caves barricaded with palm logs.

Day-and-Night-Bombing

All afternoon, this tiny area was bombed and shelled, and during the night heavy Liberators took up the pounding.

Next morning, when the assault troops landed on the beach about 100 yards to the right of this command post, the heaviest casualties were caused by rifle and machine-gun fire from this very same post.

So effective was this fire that many troops were hit before reaching the beach. Though light warships stood within 500 yards, pounding the command post with shells, heavy automatic explosive and rockets fired salvo after salvo into this single target on the beach, the Japanese able to fire enfilading shots which killed five and wounded 20 of the 25 small-boat coxswains piloting the first assault wave.

Tanks Comb Area

After the beachhead was secured, medium tanks were dispatched to this command post. Firing machine guns and heavy shells into pillboxes and trenches, the tanks passed through the area. About 100 ground troops followed close behind, combing the area thoroughly.

Two hours later, I accompanied a patrol into this fire-swept tangle of palms, still-burning fires, and wrecked shacks.

Trenches still were occupied by Japanese, who, though not offering organized resistance, sought to snipe undetected.

Out for One Last Shot

Passing about 10 feet from one trench on the beach covered with blasted palm fronds, a Japanese suddenly jumped up, trying to throw grenades at our backs. Four other Japanese lay in the trench.

Other trenches all over the command post were similarly filled with wounded Japanese who preferred one last shot to surrender. How they had survived the bombing and shelling is beyond imagination.

Yet apparently most of the garrison had come through heavy pounding. They sniped from every possible direction. As we lay on the beach just after the landing, it was impossible to detect the snipers, who scored many times on troops attempting to find cover behind logs on the sand.

One detachment of Americans began an immediate push toward the airfield, which is about 500 yards from the beach. It reached the edge of the strip in about two hours and was held up there by organized resisters who held the opposite end of the strip, taking advantage of the natural barrier offered by the broad coral runway.

Japanese Counterattack

Climbing into trees they fired heavily into the American positions. Late in the afternoon, they counterattacked, driving deep into the American positions and gaining a vantage point from which they continued costly infiltration after dark.

The next day, there was even heavier fighting before the enemy could be driven the short distance back to the sea on the opposite side of the island, there to be decimated by artillery fire from the mainland.

It was estimated unofficially that nearly 500 Japanese were killed.

In the end, the Japanese were outnumbered, outgunned, and outmaneuvered. There was never any doubt as to the final decision, though the American landing party never expected such stiff resistance.

Decision Never in Doubt

The ultimate fate of this trapped body of crack enemy infantry—practically all combat troops who had participated in the capture of Singapore—was a few more shots fired to raise the cost of the capture and a futile gesture to the lost cause of Bushido.

The significance of this latest jump by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Sixth Army lies largely in the fact that the amphibious force in this area now is sufficiently large to mount a fairly sizable operation within a month after the massive Hollandia invasion.

The Wakde landing, though on a relatively small scale, nevertheless required the use of large masses of mechanized equipment and a considerable convoy of invasion craft.

A few months back, this amphibious force was so weak that a single operation would require many weeks of repair, replacement, and a resting-up period before another landing could be attempted.

Present tactics along the New Guinea coast require that pressure be continued in force in this manner lest the Sixth Army lose the decisive advantage of keeping the enemy off balance.

'Jordan Valley' Plans Progress

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—The Commission of Palestine Surveys announced May 20 that 21 American natural scientists and engineers were preparing plans for large-scale irrigation and hydroelectric development of Palestine to "revolutionize the agricultural economy" of that country.

Tentatively named the "Jordan Valley Authority," the project envisages "a virtual transformation of the country by endowing it with numerous 'artificial streams,' watering arid and semiarid regions; a permanent source of energy, making up for the deficiency in coal; a resultant industrial expansion."

Power plants would be erected, the Commission said, generating more than 1,000,000,000 kilowatts of electric current a year, and perhaps utilizing the potential energy in the Jordan River which drops nearly 3,300 feet from its source until it empties into the Dead Sea.

The report estimated that costs of the project would be between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000.

Study of the project was initiated more than a year ago, the report stated, at the request of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, natural scientist and president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, following submission of proposals by Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, assistant chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

Queensland Trains Natives To Teach Other Natives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—On Mabuiag, tropical isle in Torres Strait, the stretch of water between Australia and New Guinea, there is now a native community which runs its own affairs.

Mabuiag, 60 miles northwest of Cape York, is one of 10 islands of the strait which Australia has set apart as native reservations.

It was discovered by Nordhoff and Hall's Captain Bligh, when he was voyaging in the Bounty's launch, and in those days it was populated by head-hunting savages.

But the days of the old ferocity are gone, and today Mabuiag, the population of which is only a few hundred, is a place where pre-war existence was almost carefree in one of the best and most attractive native settlements, to a white man's eye, in the whole of the Pacific Ocean.

The modern development of the place is a surprise because the island is densely covered with tropical growth and looks like an excessively wild and perilous spot. But despite its appearance it has everything, including a system of what may be called college education.

The Mabuiag people are of superior intelligence, and they have responded quickly to the opportunities which have come to them from their Australian neighbors. So they have not only the community organization which the West brings to the native lands it develops and which finds its expression in the trading store and the church, they also have education.

This tiny island is the scene of an important training scheme, for on Mabuiag is the only college for training native teachers that is maintained in Australia. Established by the Queensland State Government, it receives handpicked boys and girls from all the native communities in Torres Strait and sends them, after graduation, not only to the island peoples but also to continental Australia to help educate the aborigines there.

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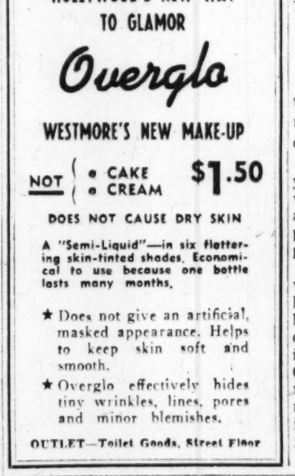

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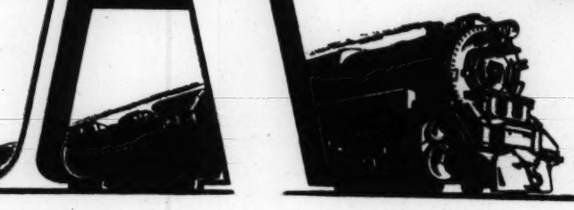


THAT'S RAILROADING!

Is it rails and rolling stock, freight cars and coaches, locomotives and signaling devices? Is it steam struggling to be free or electronic things that see in the dark?

Railroading is not any one of them. It is all of them—and more!

Railroading is the flow of grain from farm to distant city. It is a mountain of ore moved from mine to mill. It is raw materials speeding to factories . . . troops and guns and gear going to war.

It is the mother's welcoming cry as her soldier steps off the train. It is heat in the home . . . and a ticket-seller serving you at his window.

These and a thousand things . . . that's railroading!

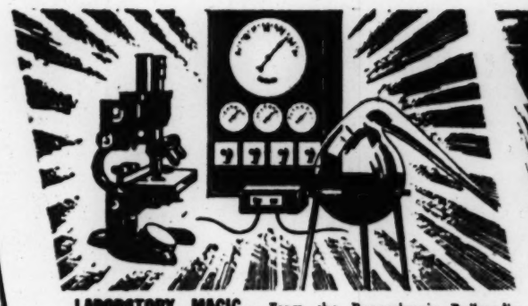
And it sprang from the forge of the mind of man inspired by dreams. Minds that are at once creative and practical.

You see the inspiration in the ribbons of steel rail that puncture the horizon. You sense it in the swift, convenient schedules; feel it in the sure way the dispatcher clears the track.

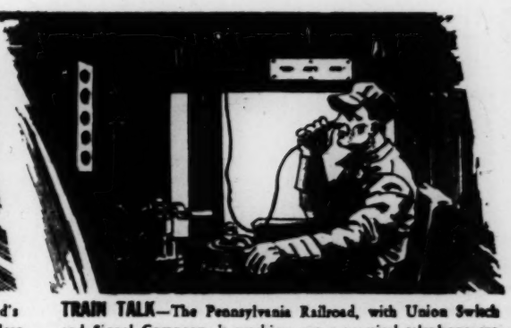
And you know that railroading is not just an invention. It is a continuing thought . . . a growing tree with roots deep in the soil of necessity and branches reaching into the light.

It can never stand still any more than the human mind can stand still. It will always be searching for new things and better ways . . . and finding them.

BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS



LABORATORY MAGIC—From the Pennsylvania Railroad's laboratories and those of other railroads has come the modern concept of railroading, expressed in faster journeys, increased travel comfort, speedier and heavier freight trains operating on specified schedules. From 1929 to 1943, inclusive, P.R.R. system invested almost $1,000,000,000 for improvements.



TRAIN TALK—The Pennsylvania Railroad, with Union Switch and Signal Company, is working out a practical telephone system for use on trains. This follows prolonged investigation with leading telephone, radio and electronic experts. An experimental installation is now in use on the Belvidere-Delaware Branch and will be extended as development warrants.

NEW AND GREATER POWER—Along the Pennsylvania Railroad lines, bituminous coal—available without limit—affords economical and plentiful power. Taking advantage of this, P.R.R.—through research—is now developing new and revolutionary locomotives—turbine with direct transmission, and turbo-electric—using pulverized coal.

"STREAMLINED" LUXURY—Significant improvements in coaches and Pullman cars are everywhere in evidence. Streamlined exteriors, luxury seats, innumerable refinements have been adopted. The Pennsylvania Railroad is now, as always, studying and refining the newest engineering techniques in order to combine comfort, luxury and light-weight construction with greater-than-ever strength.

LIGHTER, STRONGER METALS—New metal alloys, new metal-making processes have been applied to railroading as fast as they were developed and their value demonstrated. Peacetime progress in this field turned out to be a wartime asset of incalculable value. Modern metallurgy permits strength and safety with light-weight construction to a degree undreamed of a few years ago.

STRONGER AND EASIER RIDING TRACK—Many ingenious machines, devices and practices are constantly being introduced in track maintenance for more comfortable riding, greater stability for today's heavier loads; always advancing safety. Machines like this which help replace ties, drive spikes and clean ballast make track work easier, faster and better.

RESTYLING FREIGHT CARS—War required the movement of items of immense sizes, peculiar shapes, enormous weights. In keeping with their traditional readiness to apply new ways and means, the railroads met every need—even when specially developed cars were called for. Meanwhile, refinements in standard freight car designing greatly increased load-carrying capacities.

MADE-TO-ORDER WEATHER—The railroads were among the pioneers in the use of air-conditioning, applying it to passenger cars even at almost prohibitive cost. Far advanced from its original conception, air-conditioning became general in railroading. War forced the suspension of an almost universal air-conditioning program which by then had already applied it to over 11,000 cars.

LARGEST COMMUNICATION SYSTEM—The Pennsylvania Railroad operates the largest private telephone and telegraph system in the world. It includes a teletype system for reporting the arrival of trains and the position of cars. It keeps shippers and consignees informed of the movement of freight.

ELECTRONIC MIRACLES—The signal-in-the-locomotive-cab, foremost safety device in railroading, has been developed and installed by P.R.R. at a cost of $18,000,000. Resulting from research in electronics, the device reproduces roadway signals on panels before the eyes of enginemen and firemen, inside their cabs.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

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★ *46,211 in the Armed Forces* ☆ *188 have given their lives for their Country*

$4,000,000,000 Lend-Lease Sent Allies in Three Months

Continued from Page 1

more than 60,000 other military motor vehicles were sent to the United Nations fighting the Germans and the Japanese.

Since the beginnings of the program in 1941, the totals reach to more than 30,000 planes, about 25,000 tanks, and more than 80,000 other military motor vehicles.

More than half of all Lend-Lease aid has consisted of fighting equipment, the other supplies being industrial materials and products, and the food essential to the fighting.

Stronger Partnership

As the invasion begins, the President told Congress, American forces will go into battle side by side with the men of Britain, France, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, and other allies.

"For this great undertaking," he said, "the United Nations fighting partnership has been made far stronger by Lend-Lease and reverse Lend-Lease. Through Lend-Lease we have made certain that every man in the forces of the other United Nations who goes into battle beside an American fighting man has what he needs to hit the common enemy as hard as possible. Through reverse Lend-Lease, the American forces have been similarly aided by our allies with everything they had that we needed."

Of the war immediately ahead and the peace to come, Mr. Roosevelt remarked:

"Decisive battles are ahead. Now, more than ever, it is vital to our own American Army and Navy and Air Forces, as well as to the forces of the other United Nations, that we continue to provide our fighting partners with the additional war supplies they need to supplement their own resources. Congress has again recognized this fact by its overwhelming vote to extend the Lend-Lease Act.

"Only by uniting our full strength with the full strength of the other free peoples of the world have we moved from the defensive to the offensive, from defeats to victories. By maintaining our unity now we shall certainly achieve final victory. By continuing our unity after the war we can assure a peace in which mankind can live and work and worship in peace, freedom, and security."

System of Mutual Supply

The report itself emphasized that Lend-Lease and reverse Lend-Lease are not a system of debits and credits, that they involve neither gifts, nor loans, nor transfers of money.

"They are, instead," it was explained, "a system of mutual war supply that has been evolved by the United Nations to make possible the effective combined operations by which we are fighting and winning the war. The benefits which we and all of the United Nations have already mutually received from this system are beyond price.

"Before we had found how to strengthen each other through mutual aid and had become United Nations, the forces of aggression and tyranny were well on the way to the conquest of the world. It was less than three years ago that defeat and disaster or the imminent threat of disaster were the daily portion of each and all of the peace-loving nations of the world. Now it is the United Nations who are winning the battles; it is we who have mobilized the tremendous striking power that can bring ultimate victory.

"We are on the eve of new and greater offensives. When our men go into the battles that lie ahead they will be part of a United Nations fighting team that has been made infinitely stronger through Lend-Lease and mutual aid. They will have fighting shoulder to shoulder with them friends whom we aided in adversity and who now aid us. We shall win final victory far sooner, and the cost in lives will be far less, because we have learned to work together—as free peoples—to our mutual benefit."

Vast Shipments

To the Soviet Union the United States has since the beginning of the Lend-Lease program sent almost $4,750,000,000 worth of war supplies. Two thirds of that amount was shipped between March 1, 1943 and March 1, 1944. To March 1, 1944, 8,800 planes had been sent to Russia, more than had been lend-leased to any other theater of war. During the first three months of this year, America has sent more than 1,000 combat planes to Russia. The British have sent more than 4,100 planes, 5,031 tangks and over 150,000,000 rounds of ammunition for antitank and other guns to the Soviet Union.

"The volume of Lend-Lease aid has been great, but what we have spent on Lend-Lease has been only 14 cents of every dollar spent by the United States for war purposes," the report to Congress said. "The other 86 cents of each war dollar has been used for our own fighting men and our war production. By far the greater proportion of everything we have produced to fight this war has gone to the United States armed forces. But what we have provided under Lend-Lease to our Allies is equally helping the men in our own Army and Navy and Air Forces. For our Allies use the supplies we send against the same enemy our men are fighting. Our Allies as well as we have one primary purpose—to defeat our common enemies as effectively and speedily as possible.

"Millions of Germans and Japanese will never fight against Americans because they have been killed or captured by our allies with the help of Lend-Lease supplies. Lend-Lease is working for America on the Russian front—in Africa and Italy—in the skies over Germany—in Burma and China and New Guinea—just as surely as it is working for the other United Nations."

More Men to Man the Bridge of Ships

Wide World

Officers for the United States Merchant Fleet

A sea of Merchant Marine cadets when they attended a Liberty freighter launching at the Marinship Yards at Sausalito, Calif. Today these cadets of the United States Maritime Service cadet training school at San Mateo, Calif., are officers on United States Ships bearing men, munitions, and supplies to the fighting fronts. The U. S. M. S. has already trained 60,000 men.

House Opens Investigation Of First Ward-Plant Seizure

Continued from Page 1

serve industrial peace in America."

After going into some detail on the history of the NWLB Board and chronologically reviewing the Montgomery Ward case, Mr. Davis concluded that the confusion that the case had aroused over the constitutional rights of American citizens was entirely unfounded.

Congress Blamed

Mr. Davis expressed the belief that if Congress had more specifically expressed its desires in the War Labor Disputes Act, there would have been no need to resort to the President's wartime powers to settle disputes. It is only because Congress has neglected to provide for all forseeable emergencies that there has been any need to exercise the extraordinary wartime presidential powers or any threat to constitutional liberties, he said.

He therefore expressed the hope that Congress, after studying the Montgomery Ward case, would let everyone know just what it intended by the War Labor Disputes Act so, as he expressed it, "we may all get on with the war."

Holding hearings in the large and ornate House Ways and Means Committee Room, the special House committee headed by Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, listened attentively as Mr. Davis described the vast mail-order operations of Montgomery Ward and reviewed the statutory powers of the President to take possession of "plant, mine, or facility" upon finding it interrupted or threatened to interrupt operations that would impede the war effort. Montgomery Ward is not "a corner grocery," he interpolated at one point in his statement.

But "even a strike of grocery-store clerks can affect war production," Mr. Davis emphasized, explaining how at Pontiac, Mich., in July, 1942, grocery clerks picketed plant gates when two war plants were closed until the NWLB intervened.

Achievements Reviewed

Mr. Davis reviewed with some pride the achievements of the NWLB, explaining that it had "successfully handled more than 6,750 labor disputes affecting nearly 8,500,000 workers" and that it had referred to the President for compliance action only 18 cases—eight employers, including Montgomery Ward on two occasions, and 10 unions. In seven employer-defiance cases and five union-defiance cases it was necessary to take over the plant or mines, he said.

The NWLB Chairman made much of the unanimous opinion of the Board in the Ward case and quoted at some length from the statements of two industry members of the Board in connection with the Company's attitude.

Harry L. Derby, President of the American Cyanamide & Chemical Company, said at a Dec. 8 hearing:

"The reason I voted for the imposition of a maintenance-of-membership clause in this case was that I believe that simple justice required that I do so, and if I had it to do over again, I would do the same thing. I want to say this, that in my humble opinion, Montgomery Ward has done the greatest disservice to industry and the private-enterprise system of any concern in the United States, and I feel that just as strongly as I can. . . ."

Roger D. Lapham, Mayor of San Francisco and then chairman of the Board of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, said: "Ward's has freedom of speech, and the industry members of this Board also have freedom of speech and they intend to use it to tell the truth and not a . . . bunch of half truths."

Mr. Davis rehearsed the numerous difficulties that the Board had had with Sewell Avery, President of Montgomery Ward, and stressed the fact that out of 17 votes the WLB had taken at various times on Montgomery Ward cases, they all had been unanimous except one, and that was a case where a new member of the Board didn't understand the case.

Seizure of Ward War Plant Fails to Arouse Washington

Continued from Page 1

jority status and declined to extend an expired contract during negotiations for a new one. After a National Labor Relations Board election showed that a Congress of Industrial Organizations union had a majority, it was named collective-bargaining agent.

In the Hummer case, similarly, the concern has refused to abide by a NWLB order for maintenance-of-union membership and arbitration procedure. Sewell Avery, Chairman of the parent concern, is expected to show up in the Capital in connection with the hearings opening today before a special House committee on the Ward seizure.

With the United States flag flying over the Hummer plant today, the 16-day strike that had tied up vitally needed aircraft parts virtually ended. Lieut. Col. Nelson Talbott of the Army Air Forces took over the plant yesterday afternoon from John J. Saxer, manager, who promised to co-operate to the fullest extent. This contrasted strikingly with the Chicago plant seizure when Mr. Avery was evicted bodily from his office.

The NWLB's original order in the Hummer labor dispute was issued nearly nine months ago. But Mr. Avery, as in the Ward case, refused to comply with maintenance of union membership provisions. Then the union, the American Federation of Labor machinists, took the case into their own hands and on May 5 struck the plant after the Board had affirmed its order of April 14.

According to the President's order, the Army is to leave the Hummer premises within 60 days after the Secretary of War determines that the "productive efficiency of the plant, facility or part thereof prevailing prior to the existing and threatened interruptions of production, referred to in the recitals of this order, has been restored."

The Army will observe during its management of the plant those conditions of employment in effect at the time of the seizure, with the Secretary of War observing the terms and conditions of the NWLB order.

New Liberal Party Seeks Support for Fourth Term

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20—With United States Senator Robert F. Wagner on hand to declare that the cause of "progress and humanism" in America is not bounded by party lines, the dissenting erstwhile Right-Wing leadership of the American Labor Party is drawing its lines today for a new liberal party of nation-wide scope.

The procedure sounded off to a big State-wide meeting last night at the Hotel Roosevelt with 1,000 delegates assembled to applaud the undertaking, which is the aftermath of defeat for the A. L. P. state control by a coalition of Left-Wing groups headed by the Sidney Hillman National Committee for Political Action Movement.

Senator Wagner rationalized his appearance on the new party forum with the warning that reaction is again on the march in America with intent to take over as after World War I.

"But they shall not again be allowed to take over," he declared. "The forces of labor and liberalism are stronger than ever before. . . .

Hitched to New Deal

"We must win the peace at home through political and economic democracy, resulting in more social security, better housing, full employment, and a high national income, fairly distributed among all the people."

Hitched in advance to the New Deal chariot with pronouncements for a Roosevelt fourth-term ticket that includes renomination of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Senator Wagner, the keynote address of the sessions by Dean Alfange hailed the formalities as first step in a new national political realignment.

"With the Republican Party in the firm clutch of the tory elements and with the South a vicious reactionary stronghold," he said, "the only alternative is a political realignment by which a new major party will emerge as thoroughly liberal and genuinely progressive."

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'D'-Day Up to Weather To Say Whether or Nay

Continued from Page 1

In the very forefront of the news in Britain just now as the whole nation and all its countless visitors are keyed up for the invasion. But it's queer kind of weather news service we get on account of security reasons.

Papers Get Around Ban

London afternoon papers, for instance, are forbidden to say what the weather in London is doing, describe how conditions in the Straits of Dover 60 miles away are sunny and warmer, with visibility fair and the barometer steady. Censorship rules will permit publication of today's London weather 10 days hence.

By this rule, when a severe late frost blackened a large part of England's fruit crop and early potatoes on May 7-8, nobody except in the Straits of Dover area was officially supposed to know about the occurrence even though Food Minister Llewellin made an immediate speech about fruit losses.

The censor stepped in and cut pieces out of the Minister's speech. The Government, meanwhile, got busy with relief plans for fruit growers on account of a situation which wasn't officially admitted as existing.

Slipped One Over

One radio commentator to the United States inadvertently slipped one over on the BBC censor by referring to "farmers who this week found consolation for their frost damage. . . ." When the radiocaster specifically named "this week," the censor nearly pulled down the lever which cuts a commentator off the air. Subsequent argument developed on whether this week was intended to qualify the farmers' consolation or the current frost condition.

But as the Germans daily send spy planes over the Atlantic to ascertain British weather conditions, some fruit farmers here who have just lost their crops feel that if the war goes on long enough, maybe it can be arranged for a German radio news service to give the British farmers warning of approaching weather conditions.

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Hillman Denies C. I. O. Use Of Unlimited Politics Fund

CHICAGO, May 22 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, who May 20 was renominated without opposition as a candidate for the presidency of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, declared statements that "unlimited funds" were being spent by the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action Committee were "fantastic."

Mr. Hillman said that as chairman of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee he "has been embarrassed that some voters have retired some Congressmen.

Sevastopol To Rise On War's Ruins

Continued from Page 1

told us by the Mayor [chairman of the town Soviet] of Sevastopol, Denis Nikolayevich Yefremov. Mr. Yefremov whose grandfather participated in the defense of Sevastopol in the Crimean War of 1854 was elected to the office in 1938. He was here throughout the siege, but left when the Soviet garrison withdrew, returning as soon as the city was retaken.

Lacking a suitable office in which to receive us he met us in the open air on a hill overlooking the town. Nearby stood on imposing ruin of a huge circular building which enclosed a vast canvas of the siege of Sevastopol during the Crimean War, the work of a Munich artist, Rubo. When the Russians withdrew in July, 1942, the canvas was cut up into small segments and taken away.

Already the Mayor assured us that reconstruction work was in full swing. The first job was clearing up the rubble, after which practically every house would have to be rebuilt from the ground up.

Volunteer Brigades

The mayor himself seemed not the least appalled by the enormous task facing him, but was full of confidence for the future. He assured us that the town would be completely rebuilt within three years.

Although the railway wasn't yet operating into the city, the already evacuated inhabitants were returning daily and volunteer brigades from all over the country were writing in, expressing a wish to participate in the reconstruction just as happened in the case of Stalingrad.

One such brigade of 50 Comsomol (Communist Youth Movement) members had arrived from Irkutsk. Thus for the second time in a century the historic Russian port will rise from its ashes and ruins.

The waters of the bay are still littered with the wreckage of ships, although most of them have gone to the depths. Harbor installations will also have to be rebuilt.

City of Monuments

Sevastopol with its heroic past and present is a city of many monuments and statues.

Most of them have been partially or totally wrecked, but in the harbor just off the water front in the very center of the area of the heaviest bombing is a monument to the naval heroes of 1854—a slender column with sculptured groups. The base survived almost unscathed, though a heavy bomb gouged the rock at its foot.

Perhaps the most incongrous sight of all was that of everyday civilians — shawled housewives with market baskets, a comely girl in a springy looking hat, and children of sundry ages including some carrying schoolbooks—though the Germans destroyed all the schools that survived the siege—all this amid the blackened ruins proved even more convincingly than the Mayor's words that Sevastopol is a city not only with a past but with a future as well.

Morale From Jokes

Associated Press

Yanks Read Funnies Before Battle

Private John Harvey (left) of New York City and Pfc. Jose Pena Reyes of El Paso, Texas, members of an American Fifth Army infantry regiment, take time out to read the funnies just before an attack on Santa Maria Infante, Italy, which later was taken by American troops.

Have Nazis Secret Weapon? 'D'-Day Will Tell the Story

Continued from Page 1

American physicists and chemists. Gas might be the much-talked-about new weapon. Our SS (Interior Minister Heinrich Himmler's Elite Guard) would blow all Germany into the air in order not to be losers and let nothing fall in the hands of the enemy.

"Hitler, too, is capable of anything, even ordering the use of poison gas. Then an inferno would really break over our heads."

Many Believe in Weapon

On the other hand, I was told most emphatically by this informant that there are millions of Germans in whose imagination the secret weapon had assumed almost legendary proportions. They believe in its existence as sincerely and fervently as former German generations believed Emperor Barbarossa asleep in the Kyffhäuser mountain and ready to awaken and rescue Germany at a critical moment.

Asked about the nature of the secret weapon, most of the wishful thinkers assumed it to be either a new type of poison gas or an explosive of unprecedented power. Some thought that new superplanes, fitted equally for defensive and offensive use, would make their appearance in the near future. Wide credence also was given to recent newspaper stories about a projectile containing a chemical which would freeze everything within a radius of 500 yards by a temperature of 322 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

German belief in a secret weapon that would make the Reich all-powerful and inviolable like Siegfried dates back many years. In 1935, I was shown a typewritten manual, allegedly from the files of the German General Staff and marked "highly confidential," in which an electrical device was described that would put out of order the ignition of airplanes within a radius of several miles. It was even hinted that similar devices, emanating "death rays," were nearing completion.

Meager Results

Actually, the only secret weapons developed by the Germans so far—the magnetic mine and remote-controlled projectiles and tanks—achieved little more than a short-lived surprise result.

There is good reason to assume that in the summer of 1943 the staff, at the huge research establishment of Peenemünde, on the Baltic coast, was on the track of some important invention. In one of the most daring attacks of the war, the RAF dropped 1,500 tons of bombs on Peenemünde the night of Aug. 17, 1943, destroying the major part of the research station and killing a large portion of the staff.

Yet while the two latest German devices, a radio-controlled aerial torpedo and a radio-controlled miniature tank, failed to produce the hoped-for results, the possibility cannot be precluded that the Germans have kept surprises in reserve for Invasion Day.

Rotary International Names 13 Directors

CHICAGO, May 22 (AP)—The following Directors were nominated May 20 by Rotary International, to serve for the coming year; nomination is tantamount to election:

Robert J. Boyd, Panama City, Panama; Carlos M. Collignon, Guadelajara, Mexico; Doane R. Farr, Clinton, Okla.; Thomas R. Hood, Dunn, N. C.; J. M. A. Ilott, Wellington, New Zealand; Oliver C. McIntyre, Edmonton, Alta., Canada; Charles W. Pettingill, Greenwich, Conn.; John B. Reilly, Whittier, Calif.; Herbert J. Taylor, Chicago; C. Harold Trolle, Kalmar, Sweden; C. T. Wang, Chungking, China; Charles L. Wheeler, San Francisco, and T. D. Young, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, England.

Lange Told Poland to Play Lead Role

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, May 22—Poland will play an important role in Europe in the future, Prof. Oscar Lange of Chicago has been assured by Premier Stalin.

After an interview with Marshal Stalin on May 21 lasting nearly two and one half hours, Professor Lange quoted the Soviet Premier as declaring that "it is in the interest of the Soviet Union that Poland be strong."

The Professor, formerly of Cracow University and now of the Economics Department of University of Chicago, arrived in Russia together with the Rev. Stanislaus Orlemanski of Springfield, Mass.

Guest of Patriots

He, too, came at the invitation of the Union of Polish Patriots to examine the condition of Poles here. The two have, for most part, gone their separate ways.

Professor Lange's visit, though less publicized, was far more extended and detailed and he stayed on long after the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski returned to face the furor caused by his trip.

The professor's meeting with Premier Stalin and Vyacheslav Molotov, Minister of Foreign Affairs, took place on the evening of May 17, climaxing his travels around the country.

The text of Professor Lange's statement:

Private Mission

"At the invitation of the Union of Polish Patriots I have come to visit the Polish Army in the U. S. S. R., and to inquire into the situation of the Poles in this country. I act as a private American citizen and represent nobody but myself. My study consisted of personal conferences with Polish leaders active in the U. S. S. R., and of a visit with the Army and visits to Polish schools and children's homes. I also visited Marshal Stalin and Mr. (Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav) Molotov.

"While in the Army I held more than 15 informal meetings with soldiers. I talked with soldiers about their ideas concerning the future of Poland. These talks provided me with material which I shall utilize after my return to the United States.

"During my stay with Marshal Stalin I spoke about my impressions of the Polish army and the situation of the Poles in the U. S. S. R.

"Marshal Stalin said Poland is going to play a very important role in Europe. He declared it in the interests of the Soviet Union that Poland be strong. I want to express my thanks to Mr. Molotov for his hospitality during my stay in the U. S. S. R., to my old friend, Wanda Wassilewska, for the cordial reception given me by her and by the Union of Polish Patriots, and to General Burling (Commander of Polish troops in Russia) for his hospitality during my stay with the Polish Army in the U. S. S. R. Officers and the men and women of the Polish Army I thank for their hearty welcome. I wish them success in battle and quick victory over the common enemy of the United States, the Soviet Union, and Poland."

Norwegian Leadership Speaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 20—The Norwegian home-front leadership, which is recognized by King Haakon and the Royal Norwegian Government, has issued an appeal to the Norwegian people for more precise definition of war aims. They ask:

1. A free and independent Norway.

2. Immediate and complete re-establishment of democracy, freedom of expression, legal security, free elections.

3. Repeal of old political laws, decrees and other regulations promulgated at German behest or in the German interest. Administrative decisions, judgments, appointments, derived from German or National Samling's authorities (Quislings) must be examined on a completely free basis by legal Norwegian institutions.

4. Immediate release of all political prisoners and reinstatement of public officials who have been removed from their posts by the occupying power or at its instigation or by national Samling. Rehabilitation and compensation to the fullest possible extent for those who have been injured as a consequence of interference by the occupying power or national Samling.

5. National Samling members and others who have injured Norwegian interests or have profited improperly from co-operation with the occupying power are to be punished after just trial. Unwarranted war profits are to be confiscated and credited to states treasury.

6. A purposeful farsighted policy with the following aims:

To safeguard freedom, popular sovereignty and democratic rights.

To resuscitate the country's economy and productive power to obtain as soon as possible necessary supplies from abroad and to make arrangements for full exploitation of natural resources and provide work for all.

To promote solidarity between classes and groups of the population.

To participate actively in international efforts to build up an international order based on law, to promote international exchange of goods and to create a basis for a lasting and just peace.

Little Interest in Plan To Call Off Convention

ATLANTA, Ga., May 22 (AP)—A proposal by Georgia's Governor Ellis Arnall that the Democratic Party cancel its National Convention and "get on with the war"—because "President Roosevelt will be accorded the nomination by acclamation"—had aroused little interest today among national Party leaders.

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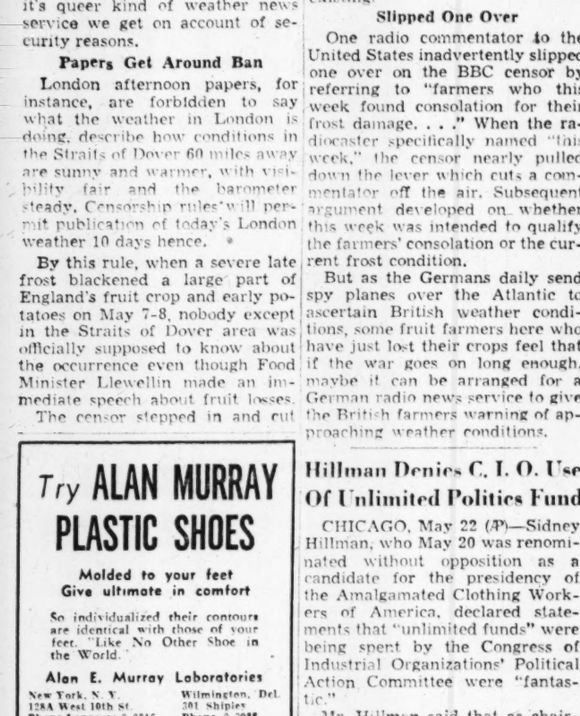

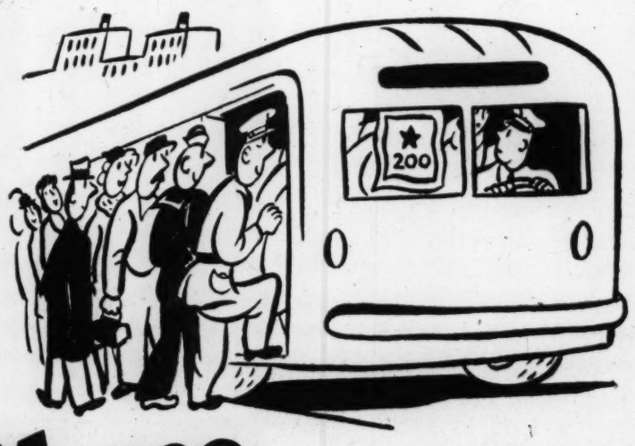

Memo for Memorial Day

A DAY TO REMEMBER . . . that service men and women will be furloughing by the score over this holiday weekend . . . that many war workers are working just the same . . . that 200 NET employees are in the fighting services . . . that traveling by bus won't be any picnic between May 27 and June 1.

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WHEN the Japs grabbed the rubber trees of Malaya and the East Indies, they never visioned that these "rubber towers" would spring up in Texas. Here, in the modern plant pictured above which is operated by Sinclair Rubber Inc. for the Government, a petroleum product, butylene, is transformed into butadiene. And butadiene, when mixed with styrene, becomes today's tree-less rubber—synthetic rubber with a bounce.

Today, Sinclair makes not only components for synthetic rubber, but its modern refineries also make toluene, used in the manufacture of the explosive TNT, 100-octane gasoline and many types of fuels and specialized lubricants needed wherever wheels go 'round. Altogether there are 10 Sinclair refineries turning out products for war.

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The Home Forum

Life and Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMOS, in his sincere desire to help people, made this inspiring declaration: "Seek good, and not evil, that ye may live: and so the Lord, the God of hosts, shall be with you, as ye have spoken" (Amos 5:14). Does not this simple message mean, in effect, that to seek good, God, is to live?

Amos sought to show the people of his time how easy it is to find God—to live. What is it to seek good? How may one be obedient to this command? Is it not simply to look for good everywhere? Does it not involve a diligent search in full expectancy of finding what we seek? And, having discerned it, should not one accept it as the only reality, steadfastly refusing to make evil real?

Every day we have the privilege of seeking good and the ability to find it. In obeying this divine impulse, we are able to abrogate the suggestions of error. The consciousness which always seeks good and holds to it is invulnerable to the attacks of evil.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 189), "For man to know Life as it is, namely God, the eternal good, gives him not merely a sense of existence, but an accompanying consciousness of spiritual power that subordinates matter and destroys sin, disease, and death."

Every right-minded individual desires good, and whether he is conscious of it or not, in seeking good he finds God. The fact that many of us turn to the Bible for help is proof that we desire good. Thus we find the path that leads to God. We find Life. Amos must have understood that mankind's innate yearning is to live a full and happy life, and his inspiring statement points the way to its fulfillment. As one's thoughts dwell on good, how natural it becomes to see oneself and one's fellow man as God's ideas, perfect expressions of the one God. All creation is the perfect expression of God.

As a young woman walked down the street one day, she noticed a dejected looking horse hitched to a wagon. He was a picture of neglect. Here was her opportunity to see good expressed. She stepped close to the animal and realized the true status of God's creatures, declaring aloud: "God is Life, and Life is infinite. All His creatures reflect Him." She exchanged the thought of neglect for consideration, love, and care, and finally where poverty seemed in evidence she saw usefulness, purpose, promise, and fulfillment. As she walked away, the horse tried to follow, and it was necessary to lead him back to the curb three times.

The owner of the horse, viewing the situation from a distance, was aroused by the unusual response of the horse. The young woman found it quite easy to explain to him what she had been doing, and to tell him something of Christian Science. He listened eagerly, and in that moment a more harmonious and abundant life began for him. It was not long before the entire picture was changed for the man and the animal, as well.

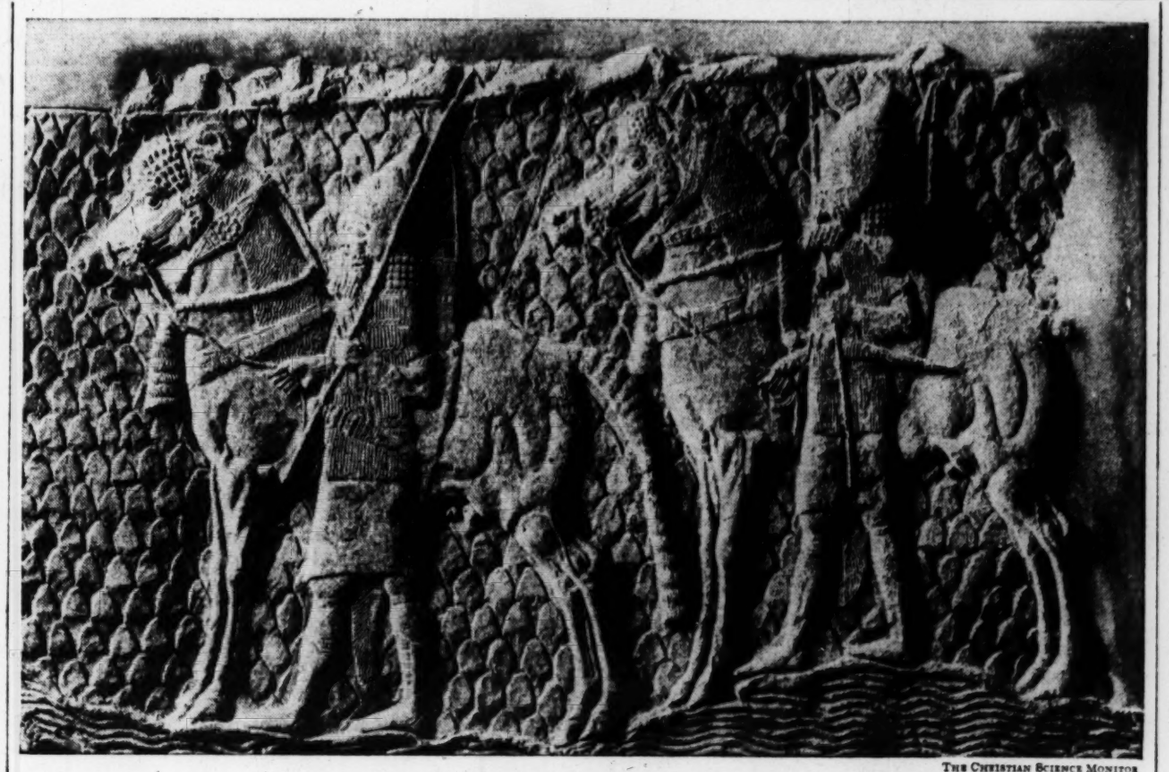
* * *

Man spontaneously expresses Godlike qualities. By seeking good only, we are bound to find that "the kingdom of God is within" (Luke 17:21), and, having found God's kingdom there, we can see it everywhere.

How futile it is to turn to the material sense of life for completeness, harmony, peace. Self-condemnation, criticism of those about us, grumbling about our work are not conducive to happy homes, adequate supply, or satisfying friendships. The search for good in our everyday experience will be fulfilled in well-rounded and harmonious lives, including everything necessary for our welfare.

On page 210 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes, "Goodness involuntarily resists evil." To entertain good thoughts is not only to find life, but to bring spiritual power into our experience. It is like turning on the light and seeing the darkness disappear. The recognition of the presence of good means instant rejection of evil. Goodness attracts. Christ Jesus said to his disciples (Matthew 5:16), "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." To seek good is to let our light shine, and that light bespeaks the Father's presence.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DETAIL OF AN ASSYRIAN RELIEF FROM NINEVEH

THIS IS A detail of a great marble relief from Nineveh upon which was carved a historic scene. Sennacherib is portrayed receiving prisoners at the surrender of Lachish. The following text was carved in a space in front of the King: "Sennacherib, King of hosts, King of Assyria, sat upon his throne of State and the spoils of the City of Lachish passed before him."

דאָם לעבען און גוטעס

אַן אויבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבן געשריבענעם אַרטיקל וועגן קריסטשען סייענס

מענשען זיינען נאָס אויפגעקומען, אַפֿילאָסאָפֿען אויסדרוק פון דעם איין נאָס. די נאַטור וועלט וואָס נאָס דאָס בעשאַפֿען איז דער אַלמעכטיקער אויסדרוק פון נאָס. אין א נעוויסען מאָס איז א יעדער פרוי נעאַנטפֿערן אויף נאָס פֿראַגעס וואָס זיי האָבן בעמערקט א שטארק נידערשלאָגנקייט פערד אויסגעשפאַנט צו א וואָגען. פֿר האָס אסת אויסנעמען פערשאַכטעניש אָס איז נעווען אויפֿ נעלעגענהייט אויסצודריקען גוטעס. זי איז צוגענאַנגן נאָהענט צום פערד און נעזוכט מען. אין אָנגעהויבן דעם וואָרטן צישאַנד פון אַלע מענשען נאָס אויפֿ דעם אויפֿ דעם אוועקצוקומען. און א הונדערט צום אלעם גוטס. מיט אלעם וואָס איז גוטיג פאר אונזער וואוילשאנד.

אויף דער זיים 210 פון "דער ערשטער קירך פון קריסט, וויסענשאפֿטער, און זאמלונג פון פערשידענע ארטיקלען" שרייבט מרס. עדדי: "גוטסקיים פון זיך גופא ווידערשפיגלט שלעכטס." עס איז א פאקט, אז ווען מען טראכט גוטע געדאנקען נעניסט מען נים נור פון לעבען, נאָר מען שאפֿט אויך אַ גיוסיגע מאכט וואָס דריקט זיך אויס אין אונזער טאָג טעגלעכן לעבען. עס איז פונקט ווי מען זאָל אריינקומען אין א פינסטערען ציממער און אריינלאָזען די ליכטיגקייט, און זעהן ווי די פינסטערניס ווערט פערשוואונדען פאר אונזערע אויגען. די אנערקענונג פון דער נעגענווארט פון גוטסס בעזיים די אויפגענלילטקייט צורוק־שטויסונג פון שלעכטס. גוטסקיים בעזיצט א צוגיי הונגס־קראפט. קריסטוס יעזוס האָט נעזאָגט צו זיינע תלמידים (מתי 5:16). "אָזוי אויך ליכט לויכטען פאר מענשען, אז זיי זאָלען זעהן אויערע גוטע ווערק, און זאָלען לויבען אויער פאָטער וועלכער איז אים הימעל." און דער וואָס שטרעבט אין אמתן צו טהאן צו גוטעס וועט ווידערלויכטונג פון אויבן ליכט לויכטען, און דיזעס ליכט בעייבענעם דעם נעגענווארט.

דער טעקסט פון דעם אויבן נעשריבענעם אַרטיקל איז אויך צו פֿינדען אין יידיש אין דער בוך "וויסענשאפֿט פון נעזונט און קראנקהייט מיט שלעכטס־פֿערשטענדעניש" פון מרס. מרי בעיקער עדדי, פּובליקירט פון דער קריסטשען (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפֿט) פֿובליקיישאן סאסייעטי, באסטאן, מאסאטשוסעטס, U. S. A.

Wind in the Wheat

I LOVE THE green blades of winter wheat in the spring. They show through the snow on the ground and make the only bright color in that winter world of grays and blacks and whites. I love the spring wheat that always seems trying to catch up with the winter wheat. It is like a person without much education or background trying to measure up with a person who's had years of both. The beardless wheat always seems to me like a young boy, and the shaggy bearded wheat like an old man.

When the wheat is an even ripeness, the color of the crust of the fresh-baked bread it will go to make, and the wind sings across it, I love it so I could sing too, just to look at it. My mother says the wind in the wheat makes her think of the wind in the forests of northern Russia, only this is a sharper, thinner sound. When I was a little girl, I used to lie on my back in the field of wheat where my mother and father were working and play I was in a forest. The trees of wheat reached high above me and the wind sang in their tops; only my forest was golden instead of black like Mother's forest. Perhaps mine was the forest of the sun and hers was the forest of the night.—From "Winter Wheat," by MILDRED WALKER. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Enclosed by the Blue Sea

THAT WIDE FIELD of ocean, called loosely the South Seas, extends from tropic to tropic, and from perhaps 123 degrees W. to 150 degrees E., a parallelogram of one hundred degrees by forty-seven, where degrees are the most spacious. Much of it lies vacant, much is closely sown with isles, and the isles are of two sorts. No distinction is so continually dwelt upon in South Sea talk as that between the "low" and the "high" island, and there is none more broadly marked in nature. The Himalayas are not more different from the Sahara. On the one hand, and chiefly in groups of from eight to a dozen, volcanic islands rise above the sea; few reach an altitude of less than 4000 feet; one exceeds 13,000; their tops are often obscured in cloud, they are all clothed with various forests, all abound in food, and are all remarkable for picturesque and solemn scenery. On the other hand, we have the atoll; a thing of problematic origin and history, the reputed creature of an insect apparently unidentified; rudely annular in shape; enclosing a lagoon; rarely extending beyond a quarter of a mile at its chief width; often rising at its highest point to less than the stature of a man . . . and offering to the eye, even when perfect, only a ring of glittering beach and verdant foliage, enclosing and enclosed by the blue sea. . . .

By daylight on the 9th we began to skirt Kauehi, and had now an opportunity to see near at hand the geography of atolls. Here and there, where it was high, the farther side loomed up; here and there the near side dipped entirely and showed a broad path of water into the lagoon; here and there both sides were equally abased, and we could look right through the discontinuous ring to the sea horizon on the south. Conceive, on a vast scale, the submerged hoop of the duck-hunter, trimmed with green rushes to conceal his head—water within, water without—you have the image of the perfect atoll. Conceive one that has been partly plucked of its rush fringe; you have the atoll of Kauehi. And for either shore of it at closer quarters, conceive the line of some old Roman highway traversing a wet morass, and here sunk out of view and there re-arising, crowned with a green tuft of thicket; only instead of the stagnant waters of a marsh, the live ocean now boiled against, now buried the frail barrier. Last night's impression in the dark was thus confirmed by day, and not corrected.—From "In the South Seas," by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. (New York: Scribner.)

These Shall Remain

Let me be thankful for the snow-topped hills
That gleam so white above the distant plain,
The deep blue-shadowed mountains, range on range,
Making a background to the apple's bloom,
The cuckoo calling and the song of birds,
The wonder of the spring-time, once again
Clothing the woods with green, the fields with flowers,
A prelude to long summer's verdant hours;
And autumn glowing golden through the rain,
These, the unchanging in a world of change,
These shall remain.

BRIDGET EVANS KASSABOVA

A Youthful Pair of Mischief-Makers

BAR-RAC was the first-born of a litter of three fuzzy baby raccoons . . . Zorra was a tiny, fluffy fox cub, the first and only offspring of a pair of California Gray Foxes. She was a month younger than Bar-Rac. We had taken her from her parents and placed her on the bottle so that she and our baby raccoon might be brought up together as pals. . . .

They slept in the same box, like two peas in a pod; and, when awake, they were always tagging at each other's heels. Wherever one went, the other was certain to follow. Surely they were a pair of mischief-makers!

Both possessed a bad habit of climbing up on things. For this reason, we never knew where we were likely to find them. They were always making use of the mantel, or the top of a bookcase, for a race-course. And frequently they took the deer antlers above the fireplace for apparatus on which to perform their acrobatic daily dozen.

To be perched upon the top of an open door, and then suddenly drop down upon one's head, seemed to be their favorite sport. . . .

Also Bar-Rac and Zorra possessed another trait in common that was interesting. It did not matter what either of them was doing at the time, if I rustled a piece of paper they would both scamper for cover. The discovery of this wild instinct in our pets, to hide at any sound that resembled the rustle of brush, served a useful purpose for us. Whenever these trouble-makers were up to some mischief—especially while we were at table—we would rid ourselves of their presence by a vigorous shake of a piece of newspaper. . . . At the ranch we ate with newspapers on our laps that we might enjoy ourselves in security, and it was a long time after they had outgrown the fear of a "rustle" that I ceased to take the evening paper to table with me.

These were the bottle days of our tame wild friends. Later, when they had grown up, we furnished them with quarters of their own.—From "Bar-Rac," The Biography of a Raccoon, by VANCE J. HOYT. (Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard.)

The Rhododendron Whistle

MAY HAD COME to the mountains, everywhere the world was alight! Between dark firs the dogwoods were spread in a radiant white. Soon the flame of azaleas would run over the foothills; and afterward the Great Smokies would be stained with rose-purple rhododendron bloom. Already buds were filling with oil and the leathery leaves showing a spring glisten.

Old Buck Bream's foot felt happy on the treadle of his turning-lathe as he shaped another whistle. His knotted fingers felt happy, too. With skilled steadiness, they guided the chisel, skinned off the bark from the piece of rhododendron. Whistle-making put a song in a man's heart and a coat on his back, earned him aplenty. It was prettier work than hunting.

* * *

On his cabin wall hung the pronged antlers of a buck. Without shifting, he could see into the open door from the porch where his lathe stood. Handsome, pointed branches they were, but the sight gave him no satisfaction. Liefer would he look at such a spread of horn on a living creature's head! His gun had slept in the chimney corner more years now than he could count. In the Smokies, time isn't shredded into inches. Summers and winters have goodly length, are long planks joined together by spring and fall.

The peeled rhododendron shone white on his palm. He picked up a bit of shark's skin and commenced to smooth it.

* * *

Overhead the crested cardinals kept up their persistent, metallic chatter. From a leafing tulip-tree, the liquid melody of wood-thrushes flowed out. Rabbits hopped beneath the sparkle-berry bushes. Chipmunks chased each other along the delicate branches of the silver-bells and set them swaying. A mild wind moved over the forest, made the armored pines sing. A tortoise rustled last year's leaves as it crawled close to the ground. The afternoon was pricked by a hundred familiar noises! Old Buck's ear caught and sorted them all.

"Yonder she goes," suddenly he said aloud. He tilted his head, listening to the faraway purr of the big bus, the Greyhound, climbing up the road from Chimney Rock toward Asheville, passing Bearwallow. "She be late this day." He squinted at the sun.

The purr faded. The forest went on with its own sounds while the man worked. The sun pushed onto the porch, turned his white hair into a halo. Bream had a noble head and blue, far-sighted eyes above high cheekbones. His forebears had come from the Scottish uplands, almost two centuries ago. They bequeathed him these gifts, together with an upright spirit and a lean, vigorous figure. Carolina had weathered him to the brown of walnut. From his homespun shirt, his neck rose staunch as wood, seamed as bark.

* * *

A twig snapped on the trail! Sometimes tourists trudged up from Bearwallow to watch him work. A whistle-maker in the highlands has his own sort of fame. Their curiosity gave a dash of relish to his summer, made Old Buck Bream feel part of an outer world and important. Afterward, on winter nights when he sat near the fire, he turned their talk over in his mind. Tourists were queer creatures, with less sense in them than animals. They trotted everywhere for no reason. Why, a man may spend a lifetime on one mountain and never come to the end of it! A mountain is full of surprises and mystery to those who have eyes to see. Old Buck never hankered after swift travel by bus. He learnt more walking the hills on his own two soles. He liked the winter evenings—quiet—with only the tongues of flames talking in their soft way. He liked to heat a bit of wire and burn letters on the smoothed sides of his whistles. Rhododendron fiber was finer than paper and letters were lively things. "Bearwallow" or "Chimney Rock"—these were words he could spell right easily, places hard by and known to his fathers.

* * *

Beshucks! A tourist was coming right now, though the season was still young.

"Howdy," he said, when she was near enough to hear.

"Good afternoon. Is this Mr. Alan Bream?" A Yankee woman, so her quick speech showed her to be.

He nodded. "Mostly folks call me Old Buck." A smile stood in his eyes. The Yankee woman was holding one of his whistles in her hand.

"I hope you don't mind my barging in, Mrs.—you know—down in the shop—told me it would be all right." She put the whistle to her lips and blew three or four brisk notes. Then she laughed. "Cheerful, isn't it? Just like a cardinal's song. I've never seen a rhododendron one before. In Turkey they're made of lilac wood, in Denmark too; but in Ireland and the Holy Land they are of willow. It's fun to think that all over the world for hundreds of years men have been making whistles for boys to blow. It helps to remember this—especially right now—the war—" Her face was suddenly sober. "My son's name is Alan—with one 'l' only, the same as yours. He is five. He'll love this whistle. His father is over in the country I guess your people came from—Great Britain, wasn't it?"

* * *

Her eyes were clear and brown and friendly. A wood-thrush sort of woman with music in her. So Bream decided. She stopped and ran her forefinger over the wood he was smoothing.

"Beautiful—" she murmured. "So white."

"Yes." The whistle-maker laid down the bit of shark-skin. "White and smooth as dogwood flower." He did not speak of ivory as a travelled man might. He spoke of something fresher, more celestial.

Boy Alan's mother smiled.

VERA FOYNE

To Hold This Beauty

And now a poem of you, my apple tree,
Slim and so proud in your first blossoming—
A web of words to hold you fast to me
Beyond the need of this or any spring.

The gay young beauty you possess today
Must pass from you—for only words can last.
Memory itself has found no way,
Except with words, to shape the formless past.

While there are poems, there can be no lack
Of all that once was beautiful and bright.
Blossoms must fall; but words may still bring back
Their loveliness, into a room at night.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1944

Allied Fighter Bombers Go 'Out on Their Own' Against Nazi Europe

'Spare-the-Rod' Policy Blamed for Delinquency

Juvenile Court officer points out that penalties for children who refuse to obey the law are just as essential as for adults—Football found excellent way to teach boys benefits of discipline.

Officials of the Boston Juvenile Court believe that any American community can control juvenile delinquency now if it will do two things: Work together as a team, and emphasize prevention rather than cure.

Small-scale experiments in Boston have convinced them they are on the right track. The Christian Science Monitor asked for, and got, permission to tell the whole story in a series of articles, of which this is the seventh.

A Practical Plan to Control Juvenile Delinquency as told
to Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
by John J. Connelly, Director
Citizenship Training Division, Boston Juvenile Court

Boston

Freedom of activity for children is no more possible than freedom of activity for adults. With children, as with adults, there must be penalties attached to the commission of lawless acts.

Ideally, the best way to produce good behavior among children generally is for the country's standards to be lifted up to their peak, and this occurs only when the greatest possible number of the people live according to high standards and find satisfaction in doing so.

But their living that way is unsafe and useless as a deterrent to crime, unless you also provide sanctions—penalties—against the small minority who do not choose to live according to law. I firmly believe that discipline, intelligently employed, is an integral part of adult society, and I don't think any sane person is ready to say we can get along without it.

The police and courts are a necessary part of the happiness of any community. The more effectively and alertly they act, the greater degree of security and happiness there will be in that community. The intelligent administration of law will serve to educate youth as to the real purpose behind the law.

Football Teaches Discipline

At the Citizenship Training Division we teach boy delinquents the evolution of the football game. We explain how dangerous a game it was until rules were made forbidding plays like the flying wedge, and permitting players to be in motion only at specified times and under certain conditions. We show them that these rules, to be effective, must be enforced. We point out, moreover, that the rules were made not to impair the game, but to make it a better game.

One day we asked a class of boys what they thought a football game would be like if the rules were not enforced. Several who came from a particularly tough section immediately cried: "We know what it would be like. There was a game like that last week; and, boy, what a riot! They had to get the cops out to stop the fight."

The law should be enforced impartially, strictly, and intelligently from the time a child is able to assume responsibility for his acts. We place that time, as has society since the 14th century, at seven years of age. How intelligently the community has enforced the law is reflected in the organization of juvenile courts which recognize that a child has a lesser degree of responsibility than an adult.

If the court is functioning properly it will be a children's court, to be referred to without hesitation by the police the moment a child commits an overt act. Children expect, when they violate the law, to be treated as adults are treated. It is only their elders who think children should be treated more kindly. The child does not recognize the fine distinction between a juvenile court and an adult court.

Treated Like a Child

But to us the great difference lies in the fact that while laws regarding children must be enforced strictly, the offender can then be treated like a child, given advice, guidance, and direction. If the law is enforced strictly, and the police defect violations quickly, the number of violations will diminish. As community interest increases, as the preventive program grows, real delinquents will stand out sharply, and they no longer will be looked up to, as they too often are today, by classmates and companions.

There will be fewer children in reform and training schools, and these institutions can really function. They can devote all their attention to an admittedly difficult problem, and have sufficient resources to tackle it with the best methods of classification and control.

As the public becomes educated to the program, it will realize that judges, whether elected or appointed, are vital to the situation, important to the security and happiness of their homes and children. They will be careful whom they elect to judgeships, and those who appoint judges will think twice about the men they select, if they know they are going to be accountable to an enlightened public.

The majority of our judges are fine men, men who want to uphold the trust of their office. But they find it difficult to do so because the majority of people are not behind them, are not participating in the way a citizen should in a democracy.

Today we are functioning in the courts just as a high school would if it were presented, without intelligent selection, with all the failures of the grammar school. Nobody would think of passing along the vast majority of children, from grade to grade, suddenly landing them in high school as failures, and then expecting the high school to make them into successes.

We have for years been passing young delinquents along, through the school grades, through the hands of the police, when they came up against the law, through the probation systems, by talking to them, forgiving them, and not expecting them to do anything in the way of self-education or self-discipline.

To prepare him for the demands of community life, we must give the child as realistic a training as possible. Few parents, who saw their child in pain or trouble, would hesitate an instant before doing something to help him. The remedy might be severe, but if it was going to help him in the end, the parent would see that the child had it.

To my mind, there is nothing worse for a child than to be out of step with his community, and to be allowed to continue thus, unwarned, untaught, and undeterred. To let him continue on the wrong path, rather than discipline him, or bring him into court if that seems necessary, is gross negligence.

I often have heard parents say, "Why should our boy have stolen? We gave him everything." And so they had. Everything but character and discipline.

"I've known other parents to say, "We can't do a thing with Mary, she's stubborn." Or, "Johnny has gotten completely out of hand." And this from parents who were physically, mentally, and morally quite strong and when the child in question was no more than 9 or 10 years old. I can't work up much sympathy for such an attitude.

One of our great troubles has been that we have lowered the standards where a juvenile delinquent was concerned. As soon as a child committed an act that brought him into the delinquent category, we have said we must not expect the same behavior standards from him as from normal children. As a matter of fact, most delinquents are normal.

Almost every authority in the psychiatric field, which is the outstanding advocate of individual treatment for every delinquent, admits that less than 20 per cent of these children are delinquent because of subjective causes. And in the Citizenship Training Division of the Boston Juvenile Court the figure has been far lower.

Delinquents Not Abnormal

I repeat, therefore, the vast majority of juvenile delinquents are not abnormal; they are normal. They are just out of step. Where ordinary methods won't get these children in step again, they must be taken in hand by some kind of disciplinary squad. They have refused to act like other persons, therefore, they have in effect asked to be treated differently from other persons.

At the Citizenship Training Division they are required to obey the rules, to conform to the accepted standards of group behavior, and to submit to punishment—or sanctions, if you prefer—on failure to conform.

The delinquent is always egocentric, partly because he has spent his life in situations where everyone was egocentric, where everyone looked out for his own interests alone. He usually lives in a world of fantasy. While other children are day dreaming of being a big-league baseball player or a great general, the delinquent is dreaming of getting even with someone.

It has been widely said and believed that we shouldn't punish such children, shouldn't repress or inhibit them in any way. Little delinquency that I have seen has been caused by excessive repression. I have had such cases, but they were few. Certainly 95 per cent of our delinquents have not been repressed in any way. That's their trouble, in fact.

We have had much confusion about punishment. What critics really object to, I believe, is not punishment but the misuse and abuse of it. Excessive punishment, like excess in any direction, is harmful. But a far worse excess is an excess of indulgence in the child's early years.

Punishment, rightly employed, is only a means to an end, a means of upholding a standard in a community, of correcting the individual, preventing recurrence of the crime, and of deterring others from following his example.

Another article in this series will appear shortly.

Tax Bill Gets Step Nearer To President

Congress plans to send simplified measure to Roosevelt as soon as revisions are made.

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The revenue picture, which used to make taxpayers unhappy all the time, was touched up today with some bright spots for people who pay the bills:

Congress prepared to send to President Roosevelt, with not another day's delay, the simplification bill for easing income-tax payments.

Walter F. George (D), of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, predicted the Committee and the Senate would approve halving the 30 per cent cabaret tax which night-club owners say is gouging them out of business.

Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D), of North Carolina, of the House Ways and Means Committee is expected to ask the House to concur in the Senate technical amendments, completing legislative action on the tax-simplification bill.

Congressional leads said the President is bound to sign the streamlined bill.

Passed unanimously by the House, and in the Senate by a voice vote—probably the first time in history a tax bill enjoyed such popularity—it would relieve some 30,000,000 of the 50,000,000 taxpayers of the necessity of even computing another income-tax return, and simplify remittance procedures for the 20,000,000 others.

Beginning next Jan. 1, the present withholding system against wages and salaries would be revised—upward for most taxpayers—to take the full tax liability for persons earning up to $5,000. Thus, the withholding levy would become the actual tax for those millions of wage and salary persons, and they would owe no more at the end of the tax year.

There would be no change in amounts held from pay envelopes and salary checks this year, but the Government itself would compute the taxes on 1944 income for those with wages and salaries under $5,000.

Military Program For Training Hit

DURHAM, N. C., May 22 (AP)—Dr. Charles A. Ellwood, Duke University sociologist, urged Congress May 16 to reject universal, compulsory military training after the war in order to prevent what he termed "a proletarian revolution," similar to the Russian revolution of 1917.

"Can one look with equanimity," he asked Chairman Robert Reynolds (D) of North Carolina and other members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee in an open letter, "upon training to the use of arms of the lower elements in our own native laboring classes, both white and Negro? What will strikes become if the strikers are trained in military methods?"

Dr. Ellwood made the letter public here yesterday. He is a former President of the American Sociological Society and was President of the International Congress of Sociology held in Brussels in 1935.

In his letter he said he had made a 50-year study of the sociological effects of universal, military training.

'Winged Victory' Show Off To Coast to Make a Film

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—"Winged Victory," the Army Air Corps Broadway hit with A. G. I. cast, closed May 20 after 212 performances which brought in $1,052,000 for Army Emergency Relief.

The cast will leave this week for Hollywood where the show will be made into a motion picture. A tour of the stage show will open Oct. 9 in Los Angeles, after which it will follow the same route as the Army ground forces production, "This Is the Army."

Southwest Startled By Bursting Meteor

By the Associated Press

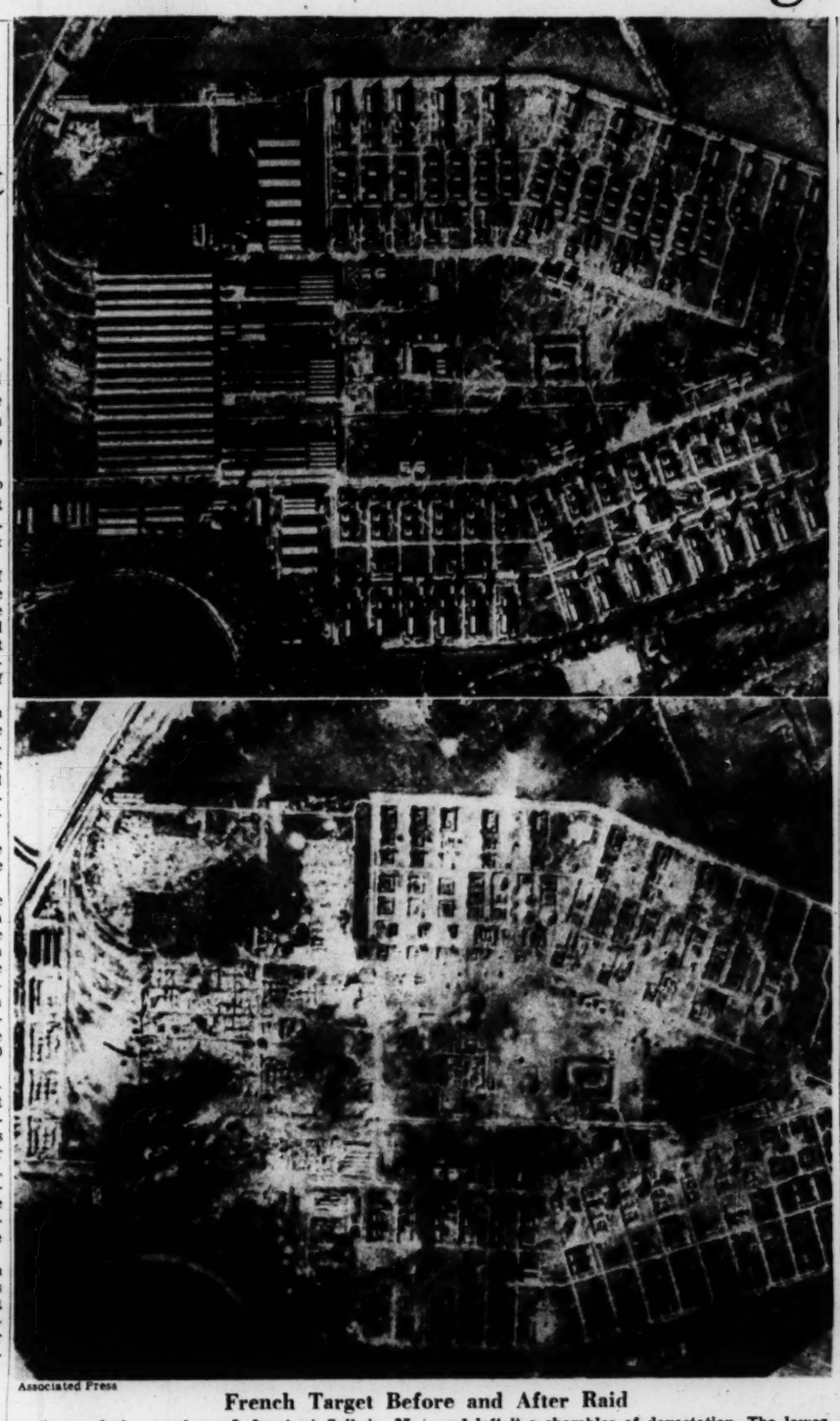
Dallas, Texas, May 22

A brilliant meteor, visible from Tucumcari, N. M., to Ponca City and Anadarko, Okla., flashed over the Southwestern States on the night of May 20, exploding near Amarillo, Texas.

At Amarillo, it was described as a red ball of fire that left white smoke hanging in the air for more than an hour after it exploded.

Hundreds of Oklahoma residents swamped the State Highway Patrol with reports of a burning plane, and the flash was visible at Tucumcari, hundreds of miles to the west.

The flash was identified as a meteor by the Weather Bureau.



Associated Press

French Target Before and After Raid

An explosive works and depot at Salbris, 35 miles south of Orleans, stands untouched (above) and in production before RAF bombers raided and left it a shambles of devastation. The lower picture shows not a building standing after the bombers left the place for another raid.

U-Boat Now More of Problem Than Peril

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Germans continue to make vague claims of U-boat successes, and while the late Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, made the cautious statement that submarine attacks may be resumed, Admiral Ernest J. King makes the flat announcement that the German submarine fleet has been reduced from a menace to a problem.

The present fairly satisfactory state of affairs is in sharp contrast to conditions which existed two years ago. At that time the U-boats insolently conducted raids in Atlantic coastal waters and sank ships within sight of the eastern seaboard.

A mustering of hastily improvised antisubmarine measures aided by co-operation from British, Canadian, and Netherlands naval units, the Army Air Force, and planes from the Civil Air Patrol, succeeded in driving Nazi U-boats from the coastal waters and the Caribbean area by the fall of 1942.

Since that time the odds against the U-boat have steadily increased, and despite optimistic German propaganda, the plain unvarnished truth is that the German submarine campaign is, barring some now unforeseen development, doomed to failure.

Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz rode into power during January, 1943, on his theory that the Allies could be defeated by his plan of mass formations, commonly referred to as wolf packs, of submarines operating against the Atlantic supply routes.

New Allied Devices

For a time some measure of success attended the new German strategy, but the Allies brought into use new devices and methods of combating the U-boat, the most successful being airplanes from the escort carriers, better known as baby flat tops.

An intensive study was made of both new and old instruments and tactics, and the proper procedures for using them. This work has gone unsung, and it is important that the enemy be kept in ignorance of what the Allies are doing or intend to do, but the results speak for themselves.

An occasional submarine foray will meet with success. There inevitably will be certain combinations of circumstances that will place a submarine in position to inflict damage, but the old days when a wolf pack ran wild up and down the flanks of or through a big convoy, are gone.

The Allied antisubmarine offensive which succeeded in disillusionizing not only the German Navy but the Nazi Army as well, was a gem with many facets. The comprehensive scheme devised for preventing the U-boats from getting into position for attacking convoys extended over so wide an expanse of ocean, that submarines hundreds of miles from their quarry were attacked and forced under the surface.

In addition heavy airplane raids were directed at the facilities for building and basing U-boats. Not only were building yards devastated, but the inland plants where the manifold items entering into the construction of submarines were fabricated underwent sustained attacks.

Furthermore, the sea areas which submarines must traverse in going to and from their bases are heavily patrolled by both surface ships and four-motored bombers, which do not hesitate to attack both enemy U-boats and surface vessels.

There are no authoritative estimates of the number of submarines Germany has built, but the number has probably been in excess of the available well-trained crews. However, from time to time figures on ship and submarine sinkings have been released, more usually from British sources.

In March, 1944, the British Admiralty announced that U-boats in 1941 sank one ship out of every 181 clearing British ports and that in the last half of 1943 this ratio had fallen to one out of 1,000. A recent news release in the United States says that sinkings are only one half of 1 per cent, which is about the same as it was in 1918 after the then submarine menace had been mastered.

Estimate on Sinkings

The British have stated that in 1943 200 U-boats carrying a personnel of some 9,000 were sunk. Another authority puts the sinkings during the first four months of 1944 at 69 definite kills and 15 probables. If all 84 went down, the personnel involved would be about 4,200.

Information from reliable sources indicates that the heavy loss of U-boats has had an adverse effect on the morale of the German submarine service. If this report is correct, it means that the efficiency of their operation will be seriously affected, because in no other type of ship does successful functioning depend so completely on every member of the crew having absolute confidence in the other members.

Under the best of conditions, a submarine takes long chances when it launches an attack on a protected convoy, and if the crew is more interested in its own safety than in the result to be attained the attack can easily be unproductive.

Big Change in Situation

It is not so many months ago that the problem confronting the Allies was to build ships faster than the U-boats could sink them. Into this gloomy picture entered the enormous loss of valuable cargoes. Now the scene has shifted to the Germans trying to build and man U-boats faster than they are sunk. In corroboration of this belief are these statements.

In an interview granted Finnish journalists while visiting Helsingfors last February, Vice-Admiral Von Lützow is quoted as saying: "The past year was a year of disappointment for the German U-boats. The enemy has so improved his weapons, and his long-range reconnaissance that our subs did not get a chance to strike."

Recently Rear Admiral Low, Chief of Staff of the United States Tenth Fleet, stated: "The number of Nazi submarines sunk by Allied patrols has increased to such an extent that we believe it takes the Germans two or three times as long to build a submarine as that vessel may expect to endure on combat patrol."

From available information it would seem that today German morale has no more implementation from its U-boat campaign than it receives from its once vaunted Luftwaffe.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Sub, Tired of Waiting, Went In to Get Prey

By the Associated Press

London, May 22

After lurking for three days outside an Aegean harbor waiting for a German coastal vessel to come out, the commander of a British submarine finally lost patience and decided to go in after his quarry.

Surfacing in broad moonlight, the submarine moved up close to the harbor net defenses and torpedoed the ship, said an official account of the incident, just released.

Shore batteries opened fire, but the submarine dived quickly and got away.

Dawn-to-Dusk Attacks Meet Little Opposition

Luftwaffe strained to utmost in attempt to cope with wide scale of Allied bombings—Warning given on believing German air power as yet knocked out—Weakness at present evident.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 22—A new stage in the Allied air offense against the continent has begun here with fighter bombers attacking strategic targets over wide areas of Western Europe.

Mustangs, Lightnings, and Thunderbolts which hitherto have been used chiefly for protecting Fortresses and Liberators went out on their own in great strength yesterday to shoot up and bomb a record number of enemy targets, including locomotives, aircraft factories, Nazi flying fields, flak towers, barges, and other objectives.

Pilots reported that in this sweep which ranged not only over the West Coast of Europe, but all the way to the Baltic, American aircraft was completely dominant in the air.

Although the attack was undoubtedly the most concentrated of its type ever made by American fighters, very little Luftwaffe opposition was encountered.

The same significant fact applies to the small force of Fortresses and Liberators which dropped about 750 tons of explosives on military targets in the Pas de Calais area.

May 20 a Record Day

Last night the RAF attacked Duisburg, big inland port and manufacturing center in Germany, keeping up the intensive day-and-night offensive which has been going on uninterruptedly all the week end.

May 20 in particular was a record day, with almost 5,000 British-based bombers and fighters carrying out a dawn-to-dusk series of attacks directed chiefly against railway centers, enemy airfields, and other military installations in France and Belgium.

Of this record total of planes, more than 4,000 belonged to the Allied Expeditionary Air Force.

Rail Centers Bombed

Their attacks were delivered chiefly against a number of important enemy airfields, including those at Villacourbly, Orly, Beaumont, and Beauvais. Rail centers attacked included Charleroi, Mons, Cambrai, Reims, and Creil. The area of Dieppe was also bombed.

Despite the enormous total Allied planes engaged, only seven bombers and seven fighters were lost on May 20. In fact the most important feature of the week-end's intensive operations was the comparatively light enemy opposition. Heavy flak was encountered at some points, but relatively few enemy fighters came up to oppose the Allied planes.

Reports reaching London from neutral capitals and military commentators on the German Radio make it plain that the Nazis regard this step-up in British-based air offensive as a prelude to a big amphibious attack.

Enormous Scope of Attack

Recent enemy reports have particularly emphasized the difficulties which the Luftwaffe is up against in attempting to cope with the enormous scale and wide scope of the latest phase of Allied air operations.

The view here is that it would be premature to conclude from the relatively weak defense put up by the Luftwaffe during the week end that enemy air strength had yet been knocked out; but it is believed the Allied air attack on German aircraft factories, communications, and air fields have undoubtedly had a cumulative effect which is now showing itself in the weakness of the Luftwaffe's resistance.

C. I. O. Assails NLRB Rulings As New Threat to Union Labor

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations yesterday sharply criticized recent decisions of the National Labor Relations Board, called its proposed changes in regulations a new threat to organized labor, and laid the entire trend to the influence of one board member—Gerard D. Reilly.

The protest, issued by its President, Philip Murray, and the Executive officers of the C. I. O., was touched off by a hearing May 19 on a proposal to give employers the right to petition for a collective bargaining election when they doubt a union's majority.

The recent Montgomery Ward Chicago plant seizure grew out of such a contention by its President, Sewell Avery, that the C. I. O. union with which he had been directed to negotiate a new contract lacked a majority. The union won the election, however, and the Government returned the plant to the company.

In addition to a resolution adopted by the Executive Council, Mr. Murray wrote each C. I. O. union state council and regional director condemning the Board's recent acts and urging that pressure be brought at once upon the three members of the Board, and upon the military or naval officers "concerned with maintaining full production" in their war plants.

Of the new proposal, the resolution stated:

"In the face of labor's no-strike pledge the proposed regulation would invite a wave of petitions by employers intent upon delaying bona fide collective bargaining and thereby unquestionably provoke strife and turmoil with a terrifying impact upon war production.

"Undermining the protection afforded labor by the National Labor Relations act in peacetime would be serious enough. But this activity, carried on during wartime, reflects a sense of irresponsibility and a complete lack of understanding of our war problems. . . ."

Japanese Relocation Areas Found in Improved Status

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The War Relocation Authority reports that about 22,000 Japanese-Americans have been established in various parts of the country, away from the Pacific Coast, since the war started.

These citizens of Japanese ancestry were placed in relocation centers shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor, but since have been allowed to resume a more normal mode of life.

The WRA, in a report to the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, said very few of these citizens have caused any trouble in their new homes.

Illinois has absorbed the greatest number of them. About 5,000 have found homes in that state, chiefly in the Chicago area. Approximately half that number are living in Colorado. Utah and Ohio each has about 1,700, followed closely by Michigan. Idaho has about 1,000.

In moving eastward from the excluded West Coast area, many of the evacuees left behind farms and businesses built up over a period of years.

The report said that in a few instances there has been local opposition or discrimination when evacuees moved in, despite WRA's efforts to steer the Japanese-Americans away from unfriendly communities.

In addition to the 22,000 relocated, there are about 20,000 Japanese-Americans who for various reasons will not be permitted to relocate for the duration of the war.

Use of Prisoners

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The War Food Administrator, Marvin Jones, has appealed to the War Department to make every possible prisoner of war available for work on farms and in food processing plants.

Saying there is a growing shortage of food producers, Mr. Jones advised that state and local farm agencies have certified to the WFA a need for at least 250,000 prisoners of war to help carry out 1944 food and pulpwood production programs. This would be about five times the number of prisoners used for farm work last year.

The War Department has reported that, after Army requirements are met, the remaining prisoners will be made available for other work, including agricultural, in various areas of the country.

The Army is replacing as many American soldiers as possible with the prisoners in work around military establishments, and reports have indicated it may have relatively few prisoners for farm work.

'Hurrying to Work' Yields Lot of Fines

BALTIMORE, Md., May 22 (AP)—One hundred and thirty seven speeders, mostly war workers, were fined a total of $2,500 by Baltimore Traffic Court Magistrate William L. K. Barrett in one hour and 45 minutes May 18.

Ninety-six of the offenders, whose fines established a record for a single day's business at the Traffic Court, were arrested by Patrolman Russell Spicer, a discharged Coast Guardsman.

"The first excuse the majority of them gave me is, 'I'm a defense worker and was hurrying to work,'" Magistrate Barrett declared.

"Defense workers know they are exempted from military service only because they are defense workers. This does not mean they have special privileges to disregard the law," he added.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Roddy Meets the Circus

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Author of "Along Comes Judy Jo," "Summer Comes to Apple Market Street," etc. Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Eight

Cock-a-doodle-do!

That was Cicero, Roddy's own little Bantam rooster.

Roddy woke up and stretched, drowsily.

The sun was pouring in his windows. Roddy sat up and rubbed his eyes . . . what was it he was trying to remember?

Oh! Tad, and S'rel, and the lane!

Oh dear, so it was only a dream, after all!

But no, it couldn't have been, for there on a chair was the big drum major hat! And on the floor, all stepped on, was a pink sugar rose!

Then Roddy heard a voice under his window.

"Coo-hoo! Roddy!" it called. "Come on down!"

That was Tad!

"Coming!" shouted Roddy.

Oh, what a morning they did have!

They marched and they marched.

Rub, dub, rubbetty dub!

And away Roddy strutted and swaggered. He twirled his baton. He tossed it high in the air, and (very often now) he caught it.

Such fun! An eight-year-old boy to play with all the time!

"Hi! Roddy!" Roddy looked around. Fritz and Bill were watching, over the fence, their eyes as big as saucers. Nodding toward Tad, Fritz asked:

"Who's he?"

"He's my friend, Tad Jones—he lives in the other half," said Roddy, proudly.

"Where'd you get that drum major hat?" That was Bill.

Roddy's Band

"Oh," said Roddy, glibly, "a friend gave it to me." He had decided he wouldn't tell Fritz and Bill about yesterday. They wouldn't believe it, anyway. Truly, if it weren't for the drum major hat and the candies, Roddy would almost think, himself, that it had been a dream.

"How'd you learn to do that?" asked Fritz.

"Oh, my friend's a drum major, retired. He taught me." Roddy threw out his chest with quite a military air.

Fritz and Bill looked very much impressed.

"Could we join your band?" Fritz asked.

Oh, Roddy was so proud!

"Why, yes," he said kindly, "if you'd like to."

"We'll go get our mouth-organs!" and off they scampered.

They all marched and drummed and played. And how Roddy did strut!

He strutted and he swaggered. He twirled his baton high in the air and (most times now) he caught it.

What a day!

A regular hullaballoo! laughed Mother to Mrs. Jones.

And Mrs. Jones agreed.

Message From S'rel

Roddy showed all the boys how to twirl the baton, and he gave them some of the pink sugar roses and chocolate acorns.

After supper, Roddy slipped off, and ran away down the road to the deserted house.

The Story Starts Here

Roddy's family had come to live in a new town where he had no one to play with, and the boys next door thought he was too young to join their band. Then he met S'rel, who performed in a circus, and she took him to see her friends. One of them, an ex-drum major, gave Roddy a drum major's hat and a baton, and showed him how to toss it. And on the way home, Roddy met a man with a wagon load of furniture and a boy named Tad, just his size, who were moving into the other half of his house.

"S'rel!" he called: "S'rel!"

But no answer.

Roddy straightened his shoulders, and started down the overgrown path.

He called again—"S'rel! S'rel!"

There was the place where the wire had been stretched across the yard, but oh, how still it was. Not a sound!

Roddy glanced around, quickly, but he gritted his teeth and went on to the house. Then he saw, on the worn doorstep, S'rel's little red and white cornucopia. A bit of paper stuck out of the lace paper top. On it was written, in a big round hand, RODDY.

He opened it and read.

Dere Roddy

My ant and I have gone back to the Show. Sum day Ill come back and we will go downe the lane agane.

S'rel

The cornucopia was heaping full of the tiny candies. Roddy put it in his pocket, and went home.

He felt sorry not to see S'rel again.

He wouldn't say much about his day on the lane. Fritz and Bill might think he had made it up, and Mother and Father hadn't paid much attention when he told them about it—for the new baby seemed to take most of Mother's attention, and Father was busy all the time.

But one day he did tell Tad.

Tad was very understanding. If Roddy said a thing was so, why then, as far as Tad was concerned, it was so. So he told Tad all about it.

And after that, ever so often, Roddy and Tad would go away down the road, past the deserted house (and now it really was deserted), and into the Great Wood.

They'd walk and look, oh, so carefully, for the red rags. But Roddy couldn't find the rags, and he couldn't find the way.

But they'd walk. And they'd listen, hoping that they might hear the tinkle of old Toni's hand-organ, or possibly, one day, the jolly music of the merry-go-round.

But they didn't, and they didn't.

"Well, anyway," said Roddy, "S'rel said she'd come back and go down the lane with me again."

"Oh yes, she will," agreed Tad. "Prob'ly she'll come next summer."

"I'm pretty sure she will," said Roddy. "We'll all go. My, won't it be fun!"

Fritz and Bill were watching over the fence

Roddy opened and read it

THE END

Princess Barbary's Snapdragon

By Muriel A. Hill

Under the apple tree at the bottom of the garden stood a small white hive, and in this hive lived Barbary, the Princess of the bees.

Now Barbary was a very small princess and her nurse looked after her most carefully. She fed her on special nectar, and told her that she must be a very good princess and learn all she could, for some day she might become Queen of the Hive.

But Barbary said, "I think I would rather have adventures. I want to see the world."

"Good gracious me!" exclaimed her nurse, "what an idea! Whoever heard of a princess setting out on adventures? Now, drink your golden nectar whilst I tidy your royal nursery. Some day, when you are Queen, you will fly to the sun and all your court will attend you on your royal journey, but until that day comes you must be a patient, obedient princess." And the nurse hurried away, for she had other princesses to care for and to feed.

"But I do want adventures all the same," said Barbary to herself, "so I think I will go and see the world."

Very quietly she left her nursery and hurried along the passages of the hive. Everyone was very busy. The worker bees were sweeping the streets, the honey bees hurried to and fro with their baskets of golden pollen, in fact everyone was working so hard that they had no time in which to notice the little princess who slipped so quietly along the shadowy streets.

"I expect it will be rather difficult to pass the guards on duty at the entrance to the hive," thought Barbary, "I will wait until a lot of honey bees are ready to leave, then I will go with them."

Seeing the World

So, when quite a crowd of worker bees were ready to leave Barbary darted amongst them and passed from the hive without one of the guards seeing her, and in another moment had spread her wings and flown away from the hive. The air was full of dancing sunbeams and the garden gay and sweet with flowers.

"Oh, lovely, lovely world," hummed Barbary, "I'm so glad I know you." She danced over the tall grasses that rustled below, and skimmed over the bright stream where the silver fishes played, and listened to the willows whispering to the water. "Such a lot of exciting things to see," she said to herself as she lighted beside a tall snapdragon.

"Well, my goodness me, my goodness me," chirruped a voice close beside her, "if it isn't a Princess of the bees! Well, I do declare, I never met a princess out by herself before."

Barbary looked up, and there, perched on a branch above her was a blackbird with a gay yellow beak. His round bright eye twinkled as he asked, "Why have you left the hive?"

"To see the world," said Barbary, "It's so full of exciting, surprising things."

"So it is. So it is," agreed the blackbird, "and I think you are the most surprising thing of all. Of course I've seen worker bees and honey bees and many great striped drones, but I've never met a princess before. It's very surprising. In fact it's so surprising that I think I'll take you along and show you to my babies."

"Oh, no," cried Barbary, much alarmed. "Please don't take me to your nest. It's time I returned home."

"Rubbish, rubbish," said the blackbird impatiently, "Hurry along now, or I'll have to carry you in my yellow beak."

The Snapdragon Helps

"Oh, no, you won't," said a sharp voice suddenly, and looking around Barbary saw the tall snapdragon shaking her head at the blackbird. "Oh, no, you won't take the Princess Barbary to your nest. Willow Wren has told me all about your babies; she says they're rough and very noisy, and always screaming for food. Why, they might even imagine that the Princess Barbary was something to eat."

"I shouldn't be surprised at that," said the blackbird, with a very naughty twinkle in his eye.

"Move closer to me," whispered the snapdragon to Barbary.

"Hurry up, hurry up," said the blackbird.

"Snap!" said the snapdragon, and the deep red trumpet of one of her flowers closed around the Princess Barbary and hid her from the sharp, bright eye of the blackbird.

"Oh, my goodness," exclaimed the surprised bird, "wherever has the Princess gone? I can't see a sign of her anywhere."

The snapdragon did not answer the blackbird, but whispered softly to Barbary, "Be still and very quiet."

"Well," said the blackbird, "that is very surprising. I will go and tell my babies all about it," and he flew swiftly away to his nest.

"Oh, thank you," whispered Barbary to the snapdragon. "It is very kind of you to help me."

"Bees and flowers always help each other," said Snapdragon. "I think you may come out now." She opened her red trumpet, and Barbary crawled out into the sunshine.

"Why," she exclaimed, "I'm covered from head to foot with golden pollen."

"So you are," said Snapdragon. "You look just like a busy worker bee."

Barbary fluttered her wings and looked at the golden dust that covered her from head to foot. "How splendid," she exclaimed. "Why, the guards will never recognize me; they'll think I'm a worker bee. I must go home now. Good-by, Snapdragon. Thank you for helping me."

Barbary hurried back to the hive, where the sentries, guarding the entrance, took no notice of the bee who hurried past them covered with golden pollen. Once inside the hive, Barbary brushed the golden dust from her coat.

"I've had a very exciting adventure," she said, "but perhaps my nurse is right and I had better wait until I am Queen before I leave the hive again."

Spring Secret

The rain tiptoed across the grass
And tapped upon my window glass;
I hurried out that I might see
What secret it would share with me,
And there, just like a fairy doll,
Beneath a round green parasol,
The first spring violet lifted high
Her purple skirts to keep them dry.

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

Little Wave

I sat on the beach
One day, one day.
Perhaps it was April,
Perhaps it was May;

A wave crept up
To my littlest toe,
I looked at the wave
And said, "Hello!"

HELEN CUSHMAN MITCHELL

The Belles

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

One Saturday afternoon, the strawberries in their boxes were waiting on the fruit stand in a grocery store for their farmer to take those which had not been sold back to the farm.

"Not half of us have gone," grumbled one strawberry. "Everyone is crowding around those uptown start blueberries! This is the first time they've put in an appearance this summer."

"Yes, and they are just wild things, most of them," exclaimed her sister. "They aren't cultivated like us. Look at their round dark faces! They're gypsies, that's what they are!"

"They don't live in gardens like well brought up berries," a third strawberry chimed in. "I've seen them clambering over stone walls, and camping in waste land among the stumps and boulders. Gypsies, just as you say, sister."

Another strawberry said rather timidly, "But don't you think they're pretty, wearing their little dark crowns?"

All the others began to scold her.

"Crowns? Do you call those little spikes crowns? You ought to know better. They aren't half as pretty as our green bonnets!"

And the gentle strawberry was silenced.

All afternoon as the strawberries waited, they saw people leaning over their rivals and buying them, while scarcely anyone bothered to look at the strawberries, who grew redder and redder with annoyance.

When their farmer called for them at about five, they tied their bonnet strings firmly under their chins and got into the back seat of his car.

"Take us right home, please," they said. "We've had enough of grocery stores. From now on we stay home!"

And they did. For ever since that Saturday, I have looked and looked for strawberries in the shops, and not a one is there to be found. But don't think that the blueberries are having everything their own way, either! The belles of the groceries are now the raspberries. Goodness knows who'll be coming along next!

Barnyard Capers

By H. E. M. Sellen

Today we are printing a picture of a sheep for you to add to your barnyard. We hope that you have enjoyed making and playing with the elephant mascot, the rooster and the horse which we published in April. There are several other barnyard creatures for you, which will appear from time to time.

Paste the picture of the sheep on thin cartridge, or construction, paper, and when dry cut out the animal carefully.

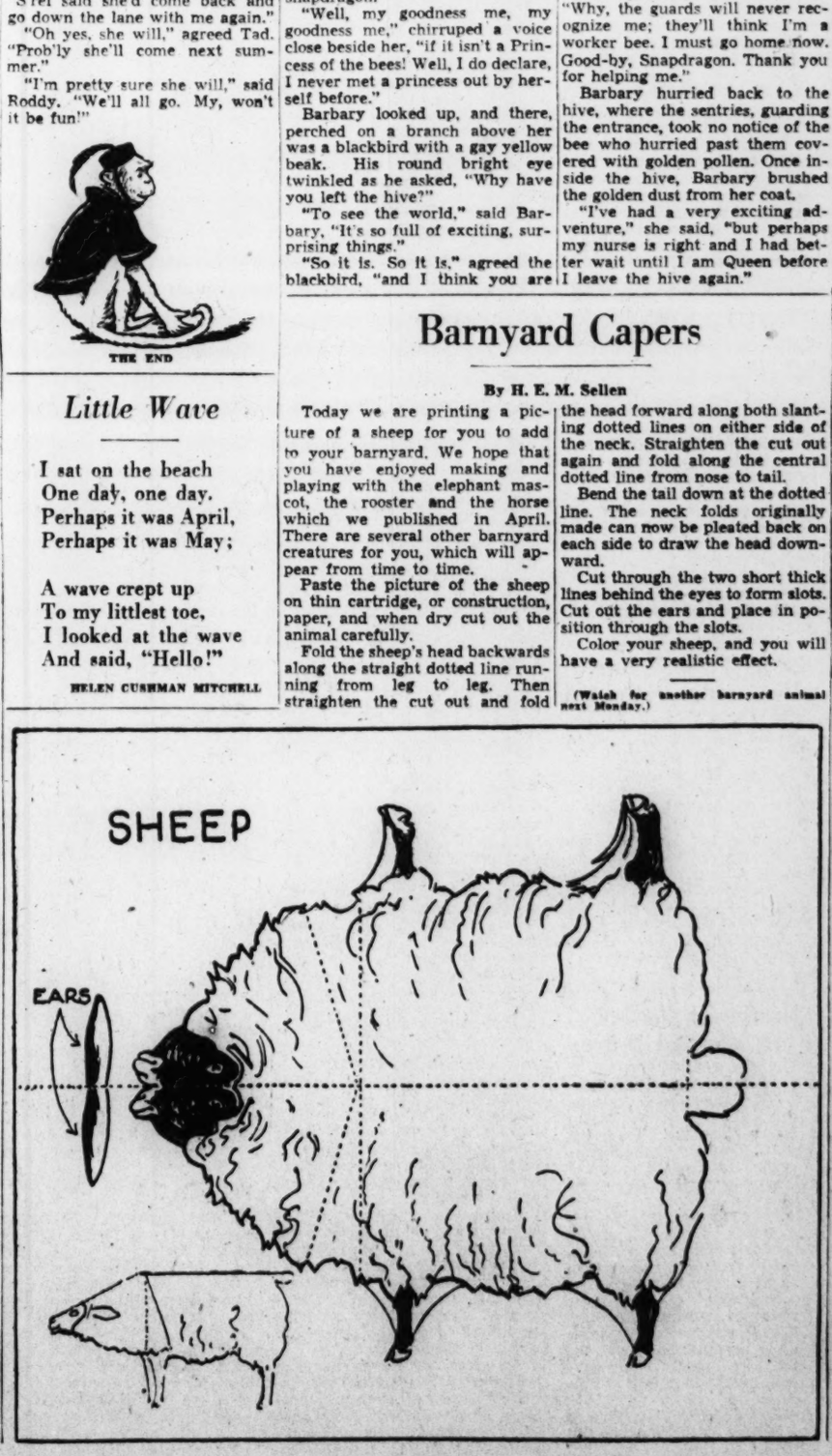
Fold the sheep's head backwards along the straight dotted line running from leg to leg. Then straighten the cut out and fold the head forward along both slanting dotted lines on either side of the neck. Straighten the cut out again and fold along the central dotted line from nose to tail.

Bend the tail down at the dotted line. The neck folds originally made can now be pleated back on each side to draw the head downward.

Cut through the two short thick lines behind the eyes to form slots. Cut out the ears and place in position through the slots.

Color your sheep, and you will have a very realistic effect.

(Watch for another barnyard animal next Monday.)



BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

Bald Hill Camp
CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Boys and Girls 5-15 July 5-Aug. 27
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'In the Red' in Colonial Days Exhibited at New York Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—A collection of bills by New Yorkers from colonial days to the turn of the 20th century is on exhibit at the Museum of the City of New York under the somewhat intriguing title "In the Red—the Costs of Living from 1710 to 1910."

About 200 of these items will be on display through the summer in the museum's rooms, the earliest one being a bill from a general store for a barrel of beef for £1.16.2, or, roughly, $8.

The collection was compiled by Jerome Irving Smith, the Museum's curator, who thinks the most interesting pieces are two income tax returns filed in 1866 for taxes due on the first income levy fixed by the United States Government.

The income tax, according to Mr. Smith, first came as a Civil War measure, appearing on the statute books by Act of Congress July 1, 1862. It was assessed against all incomes over $600 and lasted just 10 years, when it was rescinded by Congress along with a lot of other war taxes.

The taxpayer whose records will be available to the general public was Mrs. August M. Selden, who had to pay a 5 per cent levy on $4,400 and 10 per cent on an additional $2,162, or a not immodest tax of $436.20.

If Mrs. Selden had been unfortunate enough to own a billiard table, Mr. Smith explained, this would have added $10 to the total. Carriages would have raised the ante from $1 to $10 each; pianofortes from $2 to $6, and silverware "kept for use" five cents an ounce. Souvenirs were exempt.

Food prices are also reviewed in the exhibit. It is disclosed, for example, that in 1770 a quarter of lamb cost but three shillings; in 1816, a firkin of butter brought $23.50, and in 1869 a quart of milk from the Pocahontas Milk and Cream Dairy sold for 12 cents. During the Civil War butter rose to 60 cents a pound.

The greatest price difference becomes apparent in bills for labor. One contract signed in 1794 by six men from Glasgow revealed that they agreed "to serve Capt. John P. de Lancey for one year in the Capacity of Labourer upon the following terms—he agreeing to pay us Seventy-five Dollars per Annum & finding us in Boarding and Lodging—Beginning Our Service upon Our arrival in New York. It being understood that our Passage Money being Six Guineas is to be deducted from our Years Wages."

Circuit-Riding Educators Proposed To Aid Rural Youth Back From War

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Circuit-riding educators may be the answer to one of the problems of rural youth returning from the wars. This was the consensus of 30 Government and education agencies May 19 as they ended a two-day conference on rural youth migration.

Desks that disappear in summer to make way for vacation-dormitories might be another good idea, the educators said.

The conference recommended "medical, dental and nursing services extended to all people regardless of ability to pay or place of residence, new hospitals, specialization of farm jobs and training to meet abilities of handicapped, and local information centers to serve all returning service men and women and war workers as a clearing house for Federal, state, and local programs.

Participating agencies included National Education Association, National Society for the Blind, United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Office of Education, Social Security Board, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, United States Public Health Service, United States Department of Labor, War Manpower Commission, various state groups, and the United States armed forces. The Alliance for Guidance of Rural Youth sponsored the two-day institute.

Allies' 'Big Four' to Head Peace Plan

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Agreement on the basic plans of an international peace organization, which the "Big Four" of the United Nations would take the lead in setting up, was understood today to have been reached by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and a Senate Liaison Committee.

The plan reportedly calls for formation of an international council to direct activities of the peace organization, with the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China as primary council members.

Others of the United Nations would be invited to enter the general organization along with conquered Axis nations once their Governments are purged of Nazis and Fascists.

Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, heads the eight-member Senate Liaison Committee, set up to work with the State Department on postwar plans.

Mussolini Waving New Flag for 'Italy'

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—The Vichy Radio said May 21 that Benito Mussolini had decreed a new flag for Italy.

The radiocast said that the deposed Duce had ordered the arms of the House of Savoy replaced by a black eagle with open wings, against a background of green, white and red vertical stripes.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Scotland
Dunbartonshire
Helensburgh: Victoria Hall, 7:15 p. m., June 26.

Wales
Glamorganshire
Swansea: Church Building, Mirador Crescent, Uplands, 7 p. m., June 22.

Canada
Manitoba
Winnipeg (First Church): Playhouse Theater, Market Street, East, 3 p. m., May 28.
New Brunswick
Saint John: St. Davids Hall, 8:15 p. m., June 1.
Ontario
Brantford: Brantford Collegiate Institute, 8:15 p. m., May 30.
Chatham: Masonic Temple, Center and Park Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 29.
Port Arthur: Trinity United Church, 8:15 p. m., May 29.
Toronto (Fourth Church): Massey Hall, 3:15 p. m., May 28.

United States
Illinois
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 633 West Grace Street, 4 p. m., June 1.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 300 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., May 30.
Riverside: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., May 28.
Skokie: Niles Township Community High School, 4 p. m., May 28.
Iowa
Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., May 28.
Clarinda: Auditorium, Clarinda High School, Sixteenth and Grant Streets, 3 p. m., May 28.
Hampton: Coonley Hotel Ballroom, 8:15 p. m., May 30.
Maryland
Catonsville: Church Edifice, Frederick Road and Maple Avenue, 8:30 p. m., June 1.
Massachusetts
Ayer: Church Edifice, Pleasant Street, 8 p. m., May 28.
Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury District, 8 p. m., June 2.
Leominster: Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 28.
Lowell: Liberty Hall, 8 p. m., May 29.
Milford: John C. Lynch Auditorium, Milford High School, School Street, 8 p. m., May 30.
Newburyport: Central Congregational Church, Pleasant and Titcomb Streets, 8 p. m., June 2.
Newton: Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., June 2.
Sharon: Auditorium, Sharon High School, 8 p. m., June 1.
Michigan
Buchanan: High School Auditorium, West Chicago Street, 8 p. m., May 29.
Grand Haven: Woman's Club Building, Washington Street, 8:15 p. m., June 2.
Muskegon: Central Campus Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 1.
Minnesota
Minneapolis (Second Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 1.
St. Paul (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Baker and Ohio Streets, 8 p. m., June 2.
Montana
Bozeman: Joyce Theater, 219 East Main, 7:45 p. m., June 2.
Great Falls: Civic Center Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 30.
Havre: Junior High Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 29.
Helena: Consistory Shrine, 8 p. m., June 1.
Kalispell: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 30.
New Hampshire
Nashua: Pilgrim Congregational Church, Court, Temple and Church Streets, 8 p. m., June 2.
New Jersey
Camden: Woodrow Wilson High School, 8 p. m., May 28.
Hammonton: Rivoli Theater, Bellevue Avenue at Third Street, 3:30 p. m., May 28.
Oradell: Oradell Junior High School, Prospect Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 28.
Ridgefield Park: Ridgefield Park High School Auditorium, Hobart Street and Bergen Avenue, 8:30 p. m., June 2.
Toms River: Toms River School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 29.
New York
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., June 1.
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., June 2.
Canandaigua: Canandaigua Academy Auditorium, Main and Fort Hill Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 1.
Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 1835 Mott Avenue, 8:30 p. m., June 2.
Johnstown: Auditorium, Johnstown High School, West Montgomery and South Market Street, 3:30 p. m., May 28.
Katonah: Katonah High School, 8:15 p. m., June 2.
Niagara Falls: Church Edifice, Park Place and Pine Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 1.
Norwich: High School Auditorium, West Main Street, 2 p. m., May 28.
Syracuse (First Church): Church Edifice, East Jefferson Street and Forman Avenue, 8 p. m., June 2.
Ohio
Bellevue: Central High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 28.
Celina: Court House Auditorium, Market Street Entrance, 8:15 p. m., May 29.
Findlay: Senior High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., May 28.
Mechanicsburg: Masonic Temple, North Main Street, 8:15 p. m., May 29.
Salem: Masonic Temple, 788 East State Street, 3:15 p. m., May 28.
Sandusky: Church Edifice, 138 East Adams Street, 8:15 p. m., May 29.
Vermont
Montpelier: Elementary School Auditorium, Park Avenue, 8 p. m., May 30.
Virginia
Arlington (First Church): Claude A. Swanson Junior High School, 5800 North Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 29.
Wisconsin
Appleton: Lawrence Memorial Chapel, 8:15 p. m., June 2.
Delavan: Baptist Church, 3 p. m., May 28.
Fond Du Lac: Plymouth Congregational Church, 8 p. m., May 29.
Milwaukee (Third Church): Church Auditorium, 2015 North Sherman Boulevard, 8 p. m., June 1.
Neenah: Neenah High School, Elm and Division Street, 8:15 p. m., May 30.
Plymouth: Congregational Church, Main and Pleasant Streets, 8:15 p. m., June 1.
Portage: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., May 28.
Sheboygan: Church Edifice, 908 Niagara Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 29.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1319kc, on June 4, 18; July 2, 16, 30.

Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on May 28.

Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on June 28.

Eastern States

New York

New York—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on June 4, 18.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1460kc, on June 4, 18; July 2, 16.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLR, 610kc, on June 4, 18; July 2, 16.

Pacific Coast

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on June 4, 18; July 2, 16, 30.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 1150kc, on June 4, 18; July 2, 16, 30.

Canada

Toronto

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on May 28; June 11, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 950kc, on June 18; July 16.

Pennsylvania G.O.P. Avoids Candidacies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22—With the Keystone State to be meeting place six days hence to the Annual Governors' Conference at Hershey, when state executives large in the 1944 presidential nomination picture will figure among the conferees, the Pennsylvania Republican Committee failed to put its biennial reorganization session here Saturday on record on candidacies. It heard Gov. Edward Martin voice confidence, however, that happy days are ahead for the party, advocate a "younger" man in the presidency, and outline an 11-point "better party program," with a warning against a campaign policy of "griping, complaining and fault finding."

Both the Governor and the Pennsylvania Old-Guard organization leadership are understood to reflect the strong write-in preference for the nomination of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in last month's primary election of the state's 70-member delegation to the Republican National Convention. The New York Governor, in undisputed possession of his own state's huge 93 member delegation and far to the fore of his rivals elsewhere, will be a speaker at the Governors' Conference, with other presidential prospects also in attendance.

Skirting any committment on the nomination, Governor Martin stressed the belief that the Republican Party has "better men and better policies and is in a better position to win the war and establish a permanent peace than its opponents," but that winning the election depended upon convincing the voters that it had "the will and the ability to put a better program ino effect."

Instated as chairman of the big Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago, Governor Martin made succinct reference to the campaign argument against a change in the presidency during the war.

"But the people will vote a change if we have a better horse to offer," he said; "a younger horse with a better understanding of the problems of our country, who will not compromise for personal popularity."

His agenda for the campaign called for all-out win-the-war effort; collaboration with other nations for a permanent peace; preservation of American sovereignty; steps for veteran rehabilitation and re-employment; a government of thrift and economy unburdened with super-government; quality of opportunity and freedom of action for agriculture, labor and management; simplification and decentralization of government; clear recognition "that the economy of plenty is the only economy for America"; postwar re-establishment "of an economy of full private competition, speeding the disposition of Government-acquired surpluses of lands, factories and material; a program of conservation of natural resources as "enormously imperative after the waste of war"; and adequate national defense safeguards.

Tokyo Shifts Defense In French Indo-China

By the Associated Press

New York, May 22

The Tokyo Radio said in a broadcast reported today by U. S. Government monitors that "the decentralization and evacuation of various areas in French Indo-China is rapidly being undertaken" as the first step toward establishment of an efficient air defense system."

The radiocast declared barracks were being built in the mountains and on interior rubber plantations and farms to house evacuees and that rubber-plantation offices were being converted into schools and hospitals.

Churches Head Toward Unity On Issues Related to War

By Religious News Service

NEW YORK, May 22—Churches took important steps on three major war-related fronts last week: Aid to returning servicemen; postwar planning and church reconstruction in Europe.

First effort to co-ordinate relief programs of church groups throughout the world was made in Geneva, where it was announced that a Department of Reconstruction and Interchurch Aid has been set up as a part of the World Council of Churches.

The new body will be headed by Dr. Alphons Koechlin, chairman of the Swiss Protestant Church Federation. Groups represented in it include the Church Committee for Overseas Relief and Reconstruction in the United States, a Protestant interdenominational body, and the Committee for the Reconstruction of Christian Institutions, a British group. Similar bodies in Canada, Switzerland, and Sweden will be included in the joint international relief program.

On the postwar front, the Federal Council of Churches has announced that a second national study conference will be convened in January to clarify the thoughts of Protestant churches in the United States regarding the moral, political, and economic foundations of an enduring peace.

In Baltimore, Md., demobilized servicemen were the object of the first nation-wide interdenominational program undertaken by church groups on their behalf. The program was launched at a National Conference on the Ministry of the Church to Returning Service Men and Women.

Cornell Shares in Centenary Of First Telegraph Message

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., May 22—Of particular interest to Cornell University and its alumni will be the 100th anniversary, on May 24 of the first practical application of the telegraph in America. On that day in 1844, the historic words, "What Hath God Wrought!" were first sent out and received over wire.

Ezra Cornell, founder of the University, was associated with Samuel F. B. Morse in pioneering the telegraph and was prominent in developing the industry, which became one of the sources of his fortune. The University has loned the original Morse telegraph, which it has possessed since 1898, for use in a special ceremony at the Capitol where the sending of the original message will be re-enacted.

Mr. Cornell, in the summer of 1843, invented a special type of plow that dug a trench, laid the coble, and covered it with dirt, all in one continuous operation. He was hired simply to lay the cable. Later, insulation on the cable was found defective, and the underground line from Washington to Baltimore was abandoned.

Mr. Cornell suggested an overhead line on poles, which was adopted, and he developed a new type of insulator consisting of two plates of glass between which the wires, after wrapping with cloth and saturated with gum shellac, were placed. These were afterward removed and the bureau knob pattern substituted. In reality this was a tremendous development, for without the proper insulation the overhead lines could not have carried the electrical impulses, and failure would have resulted as with the underground system.

From this beginning, the man who was to found Cornell University 21 years later (he was $50,000 in debt 11 years before founding the school) went on to construct telegraph lines, organize companies, and accumulate stock in the industry that was the forerunner of the telephone, the radio, and the oceanic cables. Mr. Cornell also supplied the name for the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Anzio Beachhead Papers Print 'Hot' Breakfast News

WITH THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN ITALY, May 5. Delayed. (AP)—On this Anzio beachhed about 30 news sheets are printed by the men who do the fighting.

They range from dailies to weeklies and biweeklies, have volunteer staffs, go to press on underground (literally) mimeograph machines at night and are delivired from foxhole to foxhole in time for breakfast.

They have names such as Beachhead News, Sea Horse, Red Devil, Braves Bulletin, Flacky Wacky, and the like. Stories often are written by the men who have just returned from missions about which they write.

Some news is picked up by monitoring the commercial news broadcasts on beachhead radios—often in foxholes so close to the front that the listener must wear earphones becaues a loudspeaker would be audible to the enemy.

Most of the news, however, is strictly local, and articles are written about one another which would give any libel lawyer a field day.

Rumors, gags, poems, and letters to the editors are printed. Most of all they print reports on activity in their sector. Some even have real estate sections, with lines which read, "The real state boom is on in Boxcar Gulch. Due to the nightly shelling, foxholes are going like hotcakes. Get yours (dug) now."

All are morning papers, which leaves the beachhead field wide open for any enterprising publisher who might wish to step in with an afternoon paper. But the chances are that such an individual would encounter some difficulty getting volunteer reports for the daytime news runs.

Despite the dampness of the night air on the beachhead, it is considered much better to crawl from foxhole to foxhole with pencil and notebook jotting down news notes under cover of dark than in the daylight.

So it is strictly a night-beat beachhead.

Los Angeles Once Indian

Los Angeles was once an Indian village called Yang-na.

Greeks Seen on Way to Unity After Parleys in Lebanon

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, May 22 — The Greek conference in the mountains of Lebanon—to which delegates representing all important political parties and guerrilla bands repaired in an attempt to bury the firebrand of civil war—has ended on a note of distinct success.

All of the delegates have signed an eight-point charter presented by Premier George Papandreou calling for reorganization of the guerrillas and the Regular Army into a single nonpolitical fighting force under command of a new coalition Government of National Unity.

Following conferences concluding on May 20, Premier Papandreou has returned to Cairo and will present his formal resignation to King George II, who is expected to reappoint Mr. Papandreou as Coalition Premiers. He will then proceed on the critical task of selecting Ministers and applying to Greece a program initiated by the delegates at the secluded Lebanon rendezvous.

The new regime is expected to include a number of Ministers who have recently escaped from Greece, some of whom are unable to return, others who will keep in close personal touch with events on Greek soil.

Halt Called on Terrorism

Premier Papandreou went to the conference with a demand that guerrilla bands, including the powerfully organized and Communist-led ELAS, halt internecine terrorism and submit themselves to army discipline under command of the new Government. He asked for unification of the Greek political groups inside and outside Greece for the duration, and postponement of political decisions until after the war.

The conference lived up to the best hopes when the delegates, including the EAM Political Committee of National Liberation, which is virtually EAM's popular front and Communist Party, agreed generally to the Premier's proposals.

It is not pretended that this means the end of all difficulties because the new Greek Premier still must push through the program with the hard-fighting guerrilla leaders of the Greek mountains.

He must effect collaboration with and control over armed bands which have heretofore been sworn enemies. The Government is expected to develop this united army inside and outside of Greece slowly and in collaboration with British military authorities.

Factors in Progress

As the Lebanon conference progressed, the hostility of the Communists and Leftists did not develop as feared. This was due to several factors.

First, because the Communist terrorist tactics had lost the EAM some of its popularity in Greece; second, because of the knowledge that the world was watching these maneuvers in which Greece's fuwas at stake; third, because it was clearly understood that the Allies would furnish guerrillas with no more arms if they are simply to be cached for a future civil war, and finally, it was not unknown that Prime Minister Churchill and the British had decided that Premier Papandreou and his program was the strongest available guarantee of a stable wartime Greece and were giving him the fullest support.

In such circumstances, it was not surprising that the message to Mr. Churchill, dispatched before the conference by Alexander Svolos, Chairman of the Political Committee, and representatives of the Communists and guerrillas was conciliatory.

Conciliatory Message

While the message insisted the resistance in the mountains of Greece was far more important than the mutinous actions of a few irresponsibles of the Army, it added "Your Excellency may rest assured we will do all in our power to achieve national unity."

The eight-point charter can still be dangerously sabotaged in the mountains of Greece. But the fact remains that delegates representing the Republican, Liberal, Popular, Agrarian, and other parties, the EAM, EKKA, Zervas and other guerrilla bands have taken a genuine first step to separate the Greek armed forces from political maneuvering.

After the war a popular election can decide the crucial question of Republic versus Monarchy and the social and economic structure of a rejuvenated Greece.

Chagrin Over Mutiny

There was chagrin and anger among delegates from Greece when they first learned of the mutinous effect of Leftist agitation on the Army and Navy where units have admittedly lost their military usefulness temporarily.

While a larger percentage of the EAM and ELAS bands are sincere patriots, it was realized that some of the terrorist leaders merited the castigation applied by Premier Pandereou in his opening address.

The conference closed with decision on questions of Constitution and Government to be decided as soon as possible after the war under conditions of complete freedom of the press and voting.

Finally, it was suggested to the Allies that if Greece's battle against the Axis had shortened the war by one day, the Allies might donate the expenses of one day's war to Greek rehabilitation.

Relief Units Fight Heavy Odds To Help Refugees in Balkans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, May 22—Amid the growing crescendo of bombs on Balkan ports and railways, relief agencies are continuing to hustle out refugees through the narrowing escape corridors to Turkey and Palestine and to rush in foodstuffs to those caught within satellite countries.

Reports reaching here disclose that resumption of Russia's drive through the Balkans will completely cut off escape routes temporarily, and the blasting of Balkan communications by the Allied and Russian air forces threatens to nullify the latest achievements in refugee aid.

Nevertheless, relief agencies welcome necessary bombing, and will hail resumption of the Russian drive to clear out the Nazis because it will end the need for the exodus of Jews from the Balkans.

Russians to Co-operate

The Russians have given the Joint Distribution Committee and other agencies evidence they will co-operate readily with any program for aiding refugees after the Germans are driven out. These relief organizations are making plans for shipping in relief supplies to the Balkans when the guns cool.

With Germany reported evacuating Constanta, port from which refugees have sailed for Turkey and Haifa; with Sofia flattened and hardly a train running in Bulgaria, with mines sown by the thousand offshore, refugee agencies are struggling against heavy odds to continue their work.

Nevertheless, in the four months ending May 5, 1,900 Jewish refugees have been removed from the Balkans and headed for safety, together with 1,200 Turkish nationals of Jewish extraction. Still remaining in France and Greece under protection of the Turkish Government are 5,400 of these nationals.

War Refugee Board Helps

Meanwhile, the War Refugee Board, official American agency, has been aiding the Joint Distribution Committee's efforts to provide neutral shipping from Constanta to Haifa. One 4,000-ton ship actually has been readied and the Russians have granted it safe conduct. Now a German guarantee is being sought. Whether it will ever sail from bombed-out Constanta is another question.

The Jewish agency has now obtained permission to ship 250 tons of food from Turkey to concentration camps and other refugee camps in Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia, and Yugoslavia. The first freight cars carrying this food have just arrived in Romania, and if trains continue to move despite the Allied bombing, the schedule calls for shipments every 10 days. Monetary assistance is continuing to refugees inside Romania, the J. D. C. avoiding legal currency restrictions by the acquisition of funds blocked within the country.

The United States Ambassador to Turkey, Laurence A. Steinhardt, has been of great assistance to the agencies in the drive to carry on the relief work under the present handicaps.

Army Names Repair Ship In Honor of Idaho Private

PHILADELPHIA, May 22 (AP)—The first major repair ship in the Army's "Navy" was christened the Junior Van Noy May 20 in memory of Private Junior Van Noy, of Preston, Idaho, who was awarded the Congressional Medal of honor posthumously for killing a score of enemy troops near Lae, New Guinea.

The vessel—designed for clearing and repairing bombed harbors—was named by Private Van Noy's mother, Mrs. Pauline P. Van Noy.

Maj. Marcelino Garcia, of the Engineers' War Plans Division, said the craft was put into service after commanders reported "rapid reconstruction of captured ports is essential to the success of operations."

Flood Fatalities Mount, Scores Homeless in Iowa

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 22 (AP)—Fatalities, property, and crops continued to mount today with scores of Iowans homeless and some communities under water as rivers of the State overflowed their banks. Nine persons had been killed in floods and tornadoes since Thursday.

Waters from the Iowa River in East Central Iowa submerged farmlands and heavy livestock losses were reported.

The storms began in the northwest section of the State last Thursday. There was heavy damage from floods and tornadoes at Fort Dodge and Company "G" of the State Guard was called to active duty there over the week-end.

Southern Senator Opposes Funds for More Fish

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee May 20 questioned the advisability of appropriating $300,000 a year for a co-ordinator to increase production of fish "when, if ever a nation was fed up on fish, I think our nation has been fed up on fish."

"Take the place where I live," the Senator said. "I stay at the hotel, and we have fish for breakfast, fish for dinner, and fish for lunch; fish in the morning, fish at noon, and fish at night, and there is no shortage of fish at all."

Sports News

U. S. Cricket Team Opened British Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Mr. Ripley can now add another to his imposing list of "Believe it or Nots," for a team of Americans have provided the curtain raiser to an English cricket season. This memorable event, marking the start of the 1944 season in London, took place on the grounds of the Dulwich Cricket Club and was between a team of United States airmen and the Public Schools Wanderers. The Americans all came from a unit based in the south of England, while the English eleven comprised former pupils of some of the best schools in England and the Dominions. Public Schools in Britain are, of course, the exact opposite to what they are in the U. S. A.

All the Americans playing in this team have learned their cricket in England. After teaching the inhabitants of the area in which they are stationed the rudiments of baseball and softball, they became enthusiastic over cricket and received coaching from two Royal Air Force officers attached to the unit. This was last summer and following a series of matches against village teams the Americans were given further coaching by some well-known British players. They then took on and soundly defeated another U. S. team which had been coached by Major E. R. T. Holmes, a former English "test" match player.

Strenuous Practice

This season they got to the nets very early and put in some strenuous practice, with Capt. J. M. Puryear, of Alabama, who skippers the side, and Lieut. Robert Jerue, of St. Hall, Minnesota, proving to be the best bowlers, or in baseball parlance—pitchers. The team organizer is Capt. J. F. O'Connell, of Massachusetts, who is an exceptionally ardent convert to cricket.

At Dulwich the Wanderers batted first and despite some brilliant batting were, thanks to some very smart fielding, dismissed for 160 runs. The Americans then went in and we saw some very hard hitting, particularly by Captain Podwojcki, who was top scorer with 22. But hurricane hitting often leads to catches and here safe fielding had its reward for the Americans were all out for 57. There was not time for the teams to bat again and so the players joined forces and had a couple of hours practice. It was all delightfully informal and when I spoke to one of the players he said that if the remainder of the season was to provide as interesting and entertaining cricket, then the 1944 season would be an extremely good one. Lord Ebbisham, former Lord Mayor of London and a great cricketing enthusiast, is taking an interest in the American team which hopes to have many more matches before the season is over.

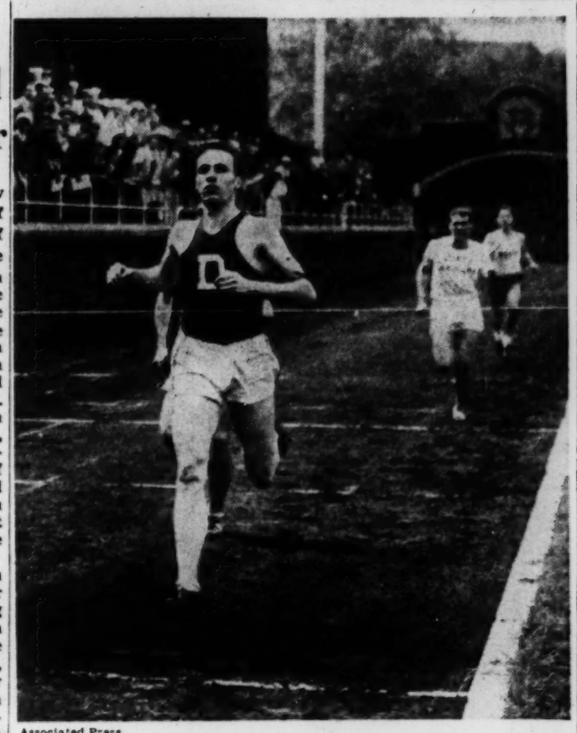
Club cricket will be the staple feature of the season in Southern England and some 450 clubs will be in action throughout the Metropolitan area. Prominent teams of the Club Cricket Conference like Ealing Dean, founded in 1846, Honor Oak, Thornton Heath and North Surrey, all have full programs.

Game Restricted

Major cricket in London is obviously restricted but all being well, Lord's ground, the headquarters of the same, will be the scene of some entertaining matches. The Oxford-Cambridge intervarsity clash is scheduled for June 25 and at Whitsun (May 29 and 30) "England" opposes "Australia." Some of the best Australian cricketers are now here with the Royal Australian Air Force. Another game with an international aspect has been fixed for June 10 when an English eleven meets the West Indies. Two of the best sides produced by wartime cricket, the British Empire Eleven and the London Counties team, oppose each other on July 22.

League cricket, to which some of England's best cricketing professionals have now transferred, provides the entertainment in the North of England and the early matches give every indication of a prosperous campaign.

M. B. E. Skilton



Associated Press

Don Burnham Completes Double

Top man of the day in Saturday's I. C. 4-A. track meet at Philadelphia was Dartmouth's middle-distance star, Don Burnham, who won both the mile and half-mile titles. In the mile he retained the crown he won a year ago. Here he is shown beating out Anthony Luciano of Colgate, who is hidden behind him, J. A. McKenzie of North Carolina, and Walter Barry of Navy.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Cardinals defeated Brooklyn Dodgers, 7-6, to lead league by one and one-half games.

Five Years Ago

Dizzy Dean pitched three-hit 4-0 shutout over Boston Braves for Chicago Cubs in his first start of season.

Cadet Skippers Capture Initial National Crown

Dinghy skippers from the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., yesterday gave the service school its first national championship when they edged Harvard 236 to 224 to win the Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association's Henry A. Morss Memorial Trophy.

Cadet Skipper Arthur A. Fontaine who competed in the second division, set a new record in individual point-scoring when in 11 races he captured eight firsts, two seconds, and one third for 139 points out of a possible 143. His points, together with those garnered by his running mate in Class A, Mitch Daniel, gave the Cadets their winning margin.

M. I. T.'s defending champions finished third with 214 points, and Northeastern was fourth with 177. Other point winners and their places included Dartmouth, New Hampshire, and Stevens Tech, all tied for fifth with 160 each; Tufts eighth with 157; Brown ninth with 147; Williams 10th with 123; Yale 11th with 74; and Cornell 12th with 68.

Here and There On the Week End

PHILADELPHIA — Navy won annual I. C. 4-A. track title by scoring 81 points at Franklin Field, a new meet record. Army was second with 35½, and Dartmouth third with 26½.

FRESNO, Calif.—Southern California rolled up 54 points to win the West Coast track relays for 12th time in 18 years. San Francisco Olympic Club and University of California tied for second with 39½.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Army won Eastern intercollegiate golf championship by beating Navy by one stroke in an extra hole play-off.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Navy won eastern collegiate rowing championship by beating M. I. T. by length in two-mile regatta on Lake Cayuga. Cornell was third and Columbia fourth.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Georgia Tech won Southeastern Conference track title with record total of 90 points. L. S. U. was second with 65.

LINCOLN, Neb. — Iowa State won Big Six track championship with 67 points to 56½ for second-place Kansas University.

BOSTON — Coast Guard Academy won national intercollegiate dinghy sailing title by beating Harvard by 12 points on Charles River Basin.

CHICAGO — Bill Flesch and Buddy Bomar of Chicago won national doubles match game bowling championship with total of 16 points.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	3	0	Javery	0	0
Tobin	4	3	Lindquist	0	0
Andrews	4	3	Klopp	0	0
Barrett	3	5	Hickey	0	0
Cardoni	0	1			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	1	0	Woods	1	2
Hughson	4	1	Hausman	0	1
Ryba	4	1	Johnson	0	1
O'Neill	3	2	Terry	0	4
Bowman	2	2			

Results May 20

By the Associated Press

Michigan 4, Illinois 4 (called in 7th, rain).
Navy 5, Duke 4.
Lafayette 11, Haverford 5.
Army 7, Yale 6 (12 innings).
Bates 14, Bowdoin 6.
Harvard 10, Brown 4.
Colgate 7, Rochester 1.
Connecticut 8, Maine 1.
Dartmouth 8, Cornell 1.
Dartmouth 11, Cornell 3.
Trinity 7, Wesleyan 5.
Minnesota 8, Chicago 7.
Iowa Pre-Flight 3, Notre Dame 0.
Indiana 5, Purdue 2.
Purdue 8, Indiana 4.
Loyola-Villanova, canceled.
Holy Cross 5, Quonset Naval Air 4.
Maine 7, Connecticut 2.
Fordham 7, Regis 4.
N. Y. U. 4, Columbia 3.
Northwestern 4, Wisconsin 4.
Princeton 2, Penn 1.
Northeastern 13, New Hampshire 8.
Camp Endicott 4, Williams 1.
Camp Thomas 9, Worcester Tech 3.
Middlebury 5, St. Michael's 3.

Boston Batting

Braves

Phillips	.263	Gladu	.227
Holmes	.348	Nieman	.227
Sandlock	.235	Shemo	.230
Macon	.200	Masi	.226
Ryan	.289	Hofferth	.222
Klutts	.263	Clements	.200
Workman	.250	Wietelman	.193
Ross	.227	Richison	.176

Red Sox

Cronin	.339	Newsome	.262
Johnson	.244	Culberson	.241
Wagner	.243	Conroy	.200
Doerr	.238	Lake	.222
Fox	.211	Metkovich	.128
McBride	.208	Lazor	.000
Partee	.206	Peacock	.000
Tabor	.198		

Dartmouth Star Wins Double In Big Track Meet

PHILADELPHIA, May 22 (AP)—Donald L. Burnham of Dartmouth came up with the right combination at the I. C.-4-A. track meet on Franklin Field Saturday and returned to the New Hampshire hills with his cherished mile-half mile double.

Les MacMitchell of New York University denied him his double in 1942 but he came through in the mile last year, only to stumble in the half.

Saturday Burnham strode through the 880-yard trial in 1:59.7 to qualify for the afternoon events where he galloped the mile in 4:17 and came back 80 minutes later to take the half mile title in 1:54.2. Then, in the final event of the day, he spun another 440 yards as the Indians sought points in the mile relay.

His efforts kept awake the 1,000 spectators who arrived in the belief that the U. S. Military Academy forces would annex their first I. C.-4-A. team championships.

Instead they saw the U. S. Naval Academy squad romp to 81 points, the highest aggregate in the 68 years of the meet. That wiped out the record 71½ collected by Southern California in 1939. It was the only new mark of the day.

The Midshipmen gathered points in 13 of the 16 events on the one-day program and dominated in the high hurdles, pole vault, and broad jump. Their harvest in those three events was 31½ points—almost equal to favored Army's 35½ for the entire afternoon. The Cadets finished second.

Navy took home five gold medals and Floyd Sessions's 13-foot vault brought him a tie for first with Phil Lansing of Army. The Navy's individual champions, with their title performances, are:

Discus throw—George Brown, 139 feet 7⅝ inches.

120-yard high hurdles—Robert Banks, :15.3.

High jump—Ben Mitchell, 6 feet 1 inch.

Broad jump—Frederic Bouwman, 23 feet 2½ inches.

220-yard dash—James Pettit, :21.6.

Dartmouth, through Burnham and the surprising first score by Clark Judge with a 9:39.5 two-mile, was third in the team race with 26½, and New York University, defending champion, fourth with 17.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P. C.
	New York	17	10	.630
2½	St. Louis	17	15	.531
3	Washington	15	14	.517
4	Detroit	15	16	.484
4	Boston	14	15	.483
4	Philadelphia	14	17	.452
5	Cleveland	14	17	.452
5½	Chicago	13	17	.433

Results May 21

Boston 4, Chicago 3.
Boston 5, Chicago 2.
New York 4, St. Louis 3. (12 inns.).
New York 8, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 2, Washington 1.
Detroit 7, Washington 1.
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 4. (11 inns.).
Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 2.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P. C.
	St. Louis	21	9	.700
3½	Pittsburgh	15	10	.600
3½	Cincinnati	17	12	.586
4	Philadelphia	13	13	.500
7½	New York	13	16	.448
8	Boston	14	18	.438
8½	Brooklyn	12	17	.414
11	Chicago	8	18	.308

Results May 21

Chicago 12, Boston 1.
Chicago 14, Boston 5.
St. Louis 10, New York 2.
New York 7, St. Louis 5.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 9, Pittsburgh 4.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 5. (10 inns.).

Eastern League

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22 (AP)—Eastern League standings:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hartford	12	6	.667
Wilkes-Barre	11	8	.579
Albany	9	7	.563
Utica	11	8	.550
Elmira	8	9	.471
Williamsport	8	9	.471
Binghamton	6	10	.375
Scranton	6	12	.333

Red Sox Move West Looking Like Winners

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Having polished off their home stay by taking five straight and jumping from eighth to a tie for fifth in the American League race, the awakened Red Sox today turned their talents toward the West. That this Joe Cronin crew must be reckoned with in the future pennant scramble, everyone who sat and ate peanuts through yesterday's White Sox double-header at Fenway Park will agree. They looked immense in winning, 4-3 and 9-2.

"If we can just get enough pitching," was Cronin's parting shot as he boarded a train for St. Louis and the western opener there under lights on Wednesday evening.

Pitching Better

Thanks to recent exhibitions by Oscar Judd, Clem Hausmann, Joe Bowman, Mike Ryba and, of course, Tex Hughson, the much-discussed Red Sox pitching has taken on the color of a contender. If Cronin can continue to get the sort of support which prevailed in the four-game sweep of the White Sox, he will remain in the "up" car in this unpredictable American League elevator from here out. The manager seems rather certain to get first-division production from the batting attack.

The heart of the Red Sox batting order, the key men of the offense, clicked beautifully in the Chicago series. Bob Johnson, Bobby Doerr, and Jim Tabor treated Jimmy Dykes' moundsmen like cousins, with Doerr getting 10 hits in 16 tries for the four contests. The second baseman, as a matter of fact, has been hot for seven games, or since the second date of the series with the Browns. In that stretch he has gone from a .233 average to a fine .333 mark.

Pace Setters

Consequently, Doerr today was tied with Torres of Washington in the A. L. hit department with 38. Bobby also had a league leadership with 11 doubles. Other local pace-setting in the A. L. were Johnson with 26 runs scored and Tabor with 22 runs batted in, although Jim shares his lead with Vern Stephens of the Browns. George Metkovich, too, has been hitting better of late. He sported a modest little hitting streak of five games as he moved west. The young first baseman would like to keep Gronin on the bench indefinitely, and it probably would be all right with Joe.

In this latest Red Sox spurt, you have to give the veteran Mike Ryba a hand. Twice he walked out of the bull pen and silenced the White Sox, getting credit for victories each time. Thus, he now matches Hughson's pace of four wins and only one defeat. Mike has yielded just two enemy hits in his most recent 8⅔ innings of relief throwing.

* * *

Briefs . . . All of which leaves the Red Sox within a game and a half of the second-place Browns and just four from the Yankees . . . Lou Lucier and Joe Wood, Jr., were optioned to Louisville over the week end . . . At the same time, Cronin has called up Stan Partenheimer, a left-handed pitcher, from the Colonels . . . He has won four out of six in the American Association . . . Outside of the Hub, the sensations of the A. L. are the Tigers, who took their last six starts in the East . . . The White Sox are in the cellar.

* * *

The bottom fell out of the Braves' dream boat at Wrigley Field, where Bob Coleman unexpectedly dropped three straight to the lowly Cubs . . . Bob simply was outclassed yesterday, 15-1 and 14-5 . . . However, they still managed to win seven out of 14 in the West, which is all you expect of a touring outfit . . . The Braves play an exhibition at Bob Coleman's home town of Evansville tonight and the manager will be honored . . . Coleman yesterday used Frenchy Gladu in left field and Jim Hickey as a relief pitcher.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results May 21

International League

Jersey City 3-0, Newark 0-1.
Buffalo 9-7, Toronto 4-3.
Syracuse 8-1, Baltimore 4-2.
Montreal 6-2, Rochester 5-11.

American Association

Toledo 3-2, Milwaukee 2-4.
Columbus 12-5, Kansas City 10-2.
Indianapolis 5-3, Minneapolis 4-1.
Louisville 15-4, St. Paul 3-4.

Eastern League

Albany 9-11, Elmira 4-9.
Utica 4-10, Scranton 3-7.
Hartford 6-2, Williamsport 4-8.
Binghampton 6-10, Wilkes-Barre 6-3.

Southern Association

Knoxville 4-3, Birmingham 1-2.
Chattanooga 2-6, Little Rock 1-3.
New Orleans 7-4, Nashville 3-6.
Memphis 13-4, Atlanta 8-3.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 2-1, San Francisco 1-4.
Oakland 10-3, Los Angeles 4-3.
Portland 10-6, San Diego 1-2.
Seattle 3-1, Sacramento 2-2.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
Abbott Lab pf4	† 40	113	113	113	+ ⅛
Acme Steel 3	3	58⅛	58	58⅛	
Adams Ex ½g	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Adams-Millis ½e	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	13	38⅜	37⅞	38	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	32	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	25	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Alleghany pf	29	30⅜	29½	30⅛	— ⅛
Allegh pr pf	7	57¼	57	57	— ⅛
Alleg LudStl .70e	10	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾g	26	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	142	141½	141½	— ½
Allied Kid 1a	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Allied Mills 2e	4	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 1	8	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Allis C Mfg ½e	9	35⅝	35¼	35⅛	— ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg pf 4	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ⅛
Amcl Leather	16	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 1⅓e	4	97½	96	97	—1½
AmAcChDel 1.20	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1⅓g	2	62½	62¼	62½	+ ⅛
Am Bk Note .40e	4	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
Am Bosch ½e	22	16⅜	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh .35e	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅛
Am Br Sh pf5½	† 50	130	129½	129½	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7	† 30	173½	173	173	+ ½
Am Car&Fdy 4g	2	35	34½	34⅜	— ⅛
Am Car&F pf3½e	1	74½	74½	74½	
Am Chain & C 2	3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Am Crystal Sug	24	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Am Cryst S pf 6	† 10	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ⅛
Am Distil	4	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Am&F P $6 pf3k	2	79½	77⅜	78½	+1
Am&F PS7pf3½k	11	88	86½	88	+2
Am&FP 2pf	155	44⅛	22⅜	24	+1⅜
Am Export L 2	1	25	25	25	
Am Hide & Leath	8	37⅜	33¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ice	5	61½	61¼	61½	
Am Interna 1½g	3	81¼	81¼	81⅜	
Am Invest III .60	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Am Locomotive¾e	17	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	3	89½	88¾	88¾	— ⅜
Am M&Fdy .80	5	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Am M&Met ¾e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Am Metal ¾e	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Am Metal pf 6	† 30	119	119	119	+ 1
AmNewsCo1.80	†130	35	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P&L $6 pf	10	46⅝	46	46	— ½
Am P&L $5 pf	2	43½	43½	42½	
Am Rad&StS .20e	39	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	17	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Am RolMpf4½	†240	68½	67½	68½	+ ⅜
Am Safety Raz ½e	1	16	16	16	
Am Seating ½g	2	14½	14¾	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 1e	†120	28¼	28	28	
Am Smelt & R 2	6	37¾	36⅞	36⅝	— ⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf7	† 60	153	152¾	152⅞	+ ⅛
Am Snuff 1.20e	1	40½	40½	40½	— ½
Am Sti Fdrs 2	8	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅜
Am Sug Ref 2e	5	40¾	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	2	121	120⅜	121	+ ½
Am Sum Tob 1.40	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	13	158⅞	158¼	158⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	1	62¾	62¼	62¾	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf 6	†100	143¼	143¼	143¾	+1
Am Type Fdrs ½e	11	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
Am Viscose 1e	6	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	13	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
Am Woolen	1	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	
Am Wool pf 4k	6	85	84	85	+ ¼
Anaconda Cop ½e	18	25¾	25½	25½	
Ansc Wi&C ¾e	†100	25½	25½	25½	
Arch-Dan-M 1e	1	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞	— ⅛
Armour & Co	16	5¼	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
Arm&Co prof 4½k	1	86	86	86	+ ½
Armour & Co pf	† 20	101½	101½	101½	—1½
Armstrong Cork½e	4	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	
Artloom Corp .20e	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Asso Dry Goods½e	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Assd D Gds1pf6	† 40	98¼	98½	98¼	— ¼
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 30	92	92	92	
Asso In pf cld 5	† 20	106	106	106	May 20
Atch T & S F 3e	7	66	65⅝	66	
Atch T&S F pf 5	4	95⅛	95	95	+1¼
Atl Coast L 1¾e	9	39¾	29½	39¼	+ ⅛
AtlG&W Indies 3g	4	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
Atl G&WIn pf2½e	1	63	63	63	
Atl Refining ½e	7	32½	32⅜	32⅜	
Atlas Corp 1.40	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Atlas Corp pf 3	2	54⅛	54⅛	54¼	May 20
Atlas Powd1¾e	†390	58¼	57½	58	+ ⅜
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 10	116	116	116	May 20
Aust Nichols	6	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Aviation Corp 10e	43	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Bald Loco ct1½g	4	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	9	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	8	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
Band-A pf3¾k	† 20	64½	64½	64½	
Barker Asph	9	23	23	23	— ⅛
Barker Bros ¾g	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60e	6	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	5	17	16⅞	16⅞	
Bayuk Cigars 1½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	18	31⅜	1	31	+ ⅛
Beat Cr pf 4¼k	† 10	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
Beech Airc 1g	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Bell Airc 1a	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½e	3	37¼	37¼	37¼	
Benef Ind Ln .30e	13	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Best Foods ½e	11	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 3e	8	58⅜	58⅛	58¼	
Black&Decker 1.60	1	19	19	19	
Beth Steel pf 7	2	121	121	121	
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	3	45½	45	45	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .15e	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Bliss & L 1.40	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Boeing Airplane 1e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Bon Ami B 2½	† 50	49½	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
Bono Strs 2	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Borden Co .80e	3	31⅞	31¼	31¼	
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
Brarift Airw .60	14	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	4	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	11	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	1	43	43	43	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	7	20½	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .20e	13	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	24	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	†140	130½	128½	130½	+ 6
Budd Mfg55pf5	†130	63½	62⅞	62⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel ½g	2	8	8	8	
Buffalo Forge 45e	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	12	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	2	32	31⅝	31⅝	
Burlng Mills .80e	5	29	28½	29	— ⅛
BurrAdMach .40e	21	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	3	4½	4½	4½	
Bush TBopf3½k	† 20	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
Butler Bros .30e	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ½g	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Byers (AM) Co¼e	5	13⅜	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛
Byers pf 7	† 70	76¾	76½	76¾	— ¼
Calif Pack 1¾g	2	28½	28½	28½	
Callahan Z-Lead	3	⅛	¼	⅛	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec .20e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Campbell Wy ¼e	4	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Can Dry GAle ½e	3	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific h½e	11	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Caro C&O 5	† 60	110½	110½	110½	
Carpenter Stl ½e	2	28	28	28	
Case (JI) Co	3	35⅞	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
Celanese Cp 1.35f	12	33	32¼	33	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 30	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
Celotex Corp ½g	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	†100	17½	17½	17½	
Cent Aguirre 1½g	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Cent VioletaSug 1g	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas 1½e	4	32½	32	32	
Certain-teed Prod	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Cert-teed 6 pf	†1080	63	61	62½	+1½
Chain Belt ½e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Ches & Ohio 3	10	45½	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
Chi & El III 1½g	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Chi & E III A 1e	7	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
Chi Grt West	10	6⅜	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf ¾dk	17	24½	24	24½	+ ½
Chi Mail Or 15e	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ½
Chi No West wi	41	24¾	24	24¾	+ ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	45	57¾	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
Chickasha Cot 0 1	1	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Childs Co	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Chrysler Corp 1½e	5	84⅞	84½	84¾	+ ¼
City I & F 1.20	9	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
City I&F pf6½	† 20	105	105	105	+ ⅜
City Stores	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Clark Equip 1½e	2	43½	43	43	+ ⅛
Clev El I pf 4½	† 20	114	113½	113½	— ½
Climax Molyb1.20a	8	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	2	115¼	115	115¼	
Coca-Cola A 3	10	66½	66½	66½	+ ¼
Colgate-Palm ½a	10	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ½
Collins & Alk ½e	4	29⅜	29	29	
Col & South	†190	19¾	19½	19½	
Col & South 1pf	†720	21½	20¾	20¾	
Col & South 2pf	†100	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	3	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
ColumB'castA.80e	6	31½	31¼	31½	+ ½
Colum G&E .10e	29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Colum Pict ½g	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Com G&E 5 pf 5	† 30	72½	72½	72½	— ½
Colum P pf 2¾	1	43	43	43	+ ⅛

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	361,570
1944 volume to date	87,023,614
1943 volume to date	140,379,689

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	52.3	Prev.day	52.2
Month ago	51.0	Year ago	50.7
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Colum Carbon 4	3	89	89	89	— ⅛
Coml Credit 3	14	40¾	40	40	— ⅜
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	10	43½	42¾	43¼	+ ¼
Coml Solv .60g	10	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
Com'with & South	69	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Com&Southpf2½k	4	83½	82¾	82¾	— ¾
Com Ed 1.40	21	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
Conde Nast ½e	4	13	12⅞	12¾	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	24	24	24	
Consol Cigar ½e	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
Cons Copper .20g	1	3½	3½	3½	
Cons Edison 1.60	23	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Cons Film Ind	9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Cons Film pf ¼k	32	22⅞	22	22	— ⅜
Consol'n Coal	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Consol'n C pf 2½	90	104¾	104½	104½	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	30	31¼	30⅞	31	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	15½	15½	15½	
Cons Vultee 1e	8	12¼	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
ConsumPf pf4½	†130	104¾	104	104	— ⅜
Container Corp ½e	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Cont Bak pf 8	1	109	109	109	+ ⅜
Cont Can ¼e	23	39½	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
Cont Diam F .20e	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Cont Ins .1.60a	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .15e	16	6	6	6	
Cont Oil Del .60e	5	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
Cooper Bess ½e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
CopperweldStl .80	1	11⅛	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	†150	49	48¼	48¼	—1
Corn Prod 2.60	4	56	55¾	56	— ¼
Cornell-D El .40e	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	25	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	† 40	107¾	107	107	— ⅛
CreamofWh 1½g	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ¼e	4	19	18⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
Crown Cork&S ¼e	1	31½	31½	31½	
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	47¾	47¼	47¼	
Crown Zel pf5	† 80	99⅞	99¾	99¾	+ ⅜
Crucible Steel 3g	2	30¼	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅛
Cuba R R pf	†190	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	17	14½	14¾	14½	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	23	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Curtis-Wright3½g	51	5⅛	5	5	— ⅜
Curtis-Wr A ½e	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
Cutler-Ham .70e	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Davega Strs 1.20g	2	7½	7½	7½	
Davis Chem 1g	8	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Davt P&Lpf4½	† 10	111½	111½	111½	— ¾
Decca Record 1.20	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Deere & Co 2g	17	40¾	40	40¾	+ ⅜
Deere&Co pf 1.40	5	35	34	34½	— ⅜
Del & Hudson	4	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅜
Del Lack & West	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed .60e	4	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
Devoe&Ray A 1	† 10	34	34	34	+ ⅛
Diam Match 1½g	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Diam T Motor ¼e	1	15	15	15	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	4	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
Dixie Cup ¼e	1	16	16	16	
Dixie C A 2½g	† 50	46½	46	46	— ½
Doehler Die C 3e	2	28½	38½	38½	+ ½
Dome Mines h1.60	53	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	3	48¼	48¼	48¾	— ⅛
Dow Chem 3	1	119	119	119	+1
Dresser Mfg 1e	3	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp .80g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Duplan Cp pf 8	† 20	120	120	120	+3
duPont deN 2½e	10	144¼	143⅝	144¼	+1
duPont pf 4½g	1	125½	125½	125½	
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	† 20	118¾	118¾	118¾	
Eagle PichLd .30e	8	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
Eastern Air L	2	36½	36	36	— ⅛
Eastern R M .10e	1	7¼	7½	7½	
El Auto-Lite ½e	6	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
Electric Boat ¼e	7	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	4	89	88	89	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	8	93¼	92	92⅝	— ⅜
El Storage Bat 2	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	32	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5	† 30	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ¼
EPS$5Vapf5½	† 80	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
Eng P S $6pf6	† 50	101	101	101	— ¼
Equit Off Bldg	1	½	½	½	
Erie R R 1g	6	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
Erie R R ct 1g	22	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
Erie R R pf A 5	3	57¾	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
EurekaVCleen ¼e	4	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
FairabnksMorse1a	2	40	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	8	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Farm Tel & Rad	15	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
FedMng&Smelt 1e	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Fed Mogul .55e	4	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅜
Fed Mot Truck .40	25	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	15	25½	25	25½	
FedDStrs pf4½k	† 50	98¾	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
Ferro Enam 1½e	5	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	12	49	48¾	49	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R ¾e	12	46½	46⅜	46½	+ ⅛
Firest T&R pf4½	2	106	106	106	+ ⅛
Flintkote .30e	125	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
Flintkote pf4½	† 10	107	107	107	—1½
Florence Stove 2	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
FotterabbeStl pf	† 10	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
Food Fair Strs 1	6	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
Foon Mach .35e	6	56¼	56	56¼	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	6	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	42	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Frensort Sulph 2	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra .80e	16	38¾	37⅝	38	+1½
Gair Robert .30g	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Gamewell 1¼e	† 40	28⅞	28½	28½	
Gar Wood Ind .40	14	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Gaylord Cont ½a	8	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans ⅔e	3	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .30e	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Gen Baking pf8	† 20	150¼	150	150	+ ¼
Gen Bronze .30e	6	9¼	9	9	
Gen Cable	3	5	5	5	
Gen Cable A	3	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
Gen Cab pf3½k	† 40	91⅞	91	91⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Cigar 1	6	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar pf 7	† 10	148	148	148	+ ½
Gen El 1.40	21	35⅞	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	2	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	23	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
Gen Motors 1½e	44	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ⅛
Gen Outd Ad ¼e	3	8½	8½	8½	
Gen Prec Eq 1	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Gen Print Ink .10e	6	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼e	2	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
Gen Real & Util	24	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .30e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Gen Shoe ½e	5	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 3k	†100	77⅞	77½	77⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Time Inst ¼e	4	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	9	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .40g	6	14⅛	14½	14¼	— ⅛
Glidden Co .60e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+1
Gobel Adolf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Goebel Brew .20	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Goodrich BF 1e	10	48¼	48	48	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R 1a	4	45½	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
Gotn Hosiery ½g	26	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	14	1⅜	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
GrantayConM .15e	3	4	4	4	
Grand Union ½g	6	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ½
GraniteCS .52½g	37	13	12⅝	12⅝	
Grant W T 1.40	1	35	25	35	
Grant W T pf 1	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	15	15	15	
Gt Northe Ry pf1a	16	32¾	32¼	32½	— ⅜
Gt West Sug 2	7	25½	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	†100	151	151	151	
Greyhound Corp 1	20	20⅞	20⅜	20¾	+ ⅛
Grum Airc En 1e	2	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 50	145	143½	143½	+ ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	27	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
Gulf Mob pf 5g	2	58	58	58	— ½
Gulf Oil 1a	31	49¾	49⅛	49½	— ⅜
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	16	16	16	
HannaMASSpf5	†220	105½	105½	105¼	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Hat Corp Am ⅓g	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
hayes Indust ¼e	13	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	317	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Heinz (GW) 2¼e	1	69	69	69	— ½
Herculer Motor 1	5	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
Hercules Pow ½e	1	76	76	76	— ⅛
Hercules P pf 6	† 10	139¾	129¾	129¾	— ¼
Holland Furn 2	1	19	19	19	
Holly Sugar 1	1	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	21	41⅛	40¾	41½	+1
Houd-Hers B ¼e	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Houd Hersh A2½	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	3	65¼	65⅛	65¼	
Houston Oil	12	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
Howe Sound 3	4	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	9	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .20e	12	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	13	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Ill Central pf 4	1	35	35	35	— ⅜
Indust Rayon 2	5	39

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Exports Held Britain's Vital Postwar Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The approaching debate in the House of Commons on Anglo-American monetary policy was touched on this week in the House of Lords and the prospective two new "Beveridge reports" have crucial significance for this country not fully appreciated in the United States.

The postwar economic challenge to financially hard pressed Britain is second only to the Hitler challenge.

On Tuesday Economist Keynes and Reconstruction Minister Woolton emphasized again the Anderson budget declaration made last month, Britain's vital need of postwar trade which is now coupled with settled expansionist-full employment economy at home.

The whole British postwar program is now based on the determination to get postwar trade with home expansion as a corollary. Already there is some danger of a clash with American exporters in world markets. It is hoped there will be no need of this, but whether or no the British policy is fixed as a survival matter. To America, export trade is frosting on a cake but to scaled-down British economy it is the very staff of life itself.

Revolutionary Change

A revolutionary change has occurred in British economy. Before 1914, Britain was the world's leading creditor. The First World War reduced this, the Second has finished the process. Britain has parted with $4 billion worth of overseas' assets and incurred overseas' liabilities of twice that amount, 90 per cent to the Allies, Mr. Anderson solemnly reports. These are grim facts set down unemotionally. The Allies have been greatly strengthened, and Britain weakened, in this spectacular overturn. This leads to the Anderson comment that postwar Britain is no longer a large-scale creditor country and that export expansion to meet the situation is a "life and death matter."

Britain is consequently grimly set on postwar expansionist policy at home and abroad. Domestically this means a continuation, partially at least, of government manipulation, an elaborate economic machine to provide full employment, and expanding economy and social security on the Beveridge model. Two big "Beveridge" plans are due within a few weeks.

The first is the British Government's social security program based on the famous report. This is rumored to be extremely generous. The second will be Beveridge's new private report on the means to secure full employment in contradistinction to the original report on insurance against idleness and other human vicissitudes. Mr. Beveridge, it is believed, will report that the task of keeping up the national income is a government responsibility, thereby following the Keynes-Hansen thesis.

Export Needs More Crucial

The second part of the expansion policy is more crucial and deals with postwar exports. Once again on Tueday Lord Woolton for the Government pledged determination to get "that large increase in export trade on which the whole policy of full exployment will depend."

Next week Parliament will take up the international monetary fund agreement. Mr. Woolton and Mr. Keynes explained Tuesday that they regard this as necessary to preliminary international cooperation. Lord Woolton told the House of Lords that Empire tariff preference is "in no danger." Mr. Keynes drily expressed the hope that nations would learn not to "export unemployment to one another."

Both favor a new monetary scheme, but leave no doubt that the paramount British postwar need is expanding export trade.

McNair Sees Postwar Inflation Unlikely

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Prophesies of extensive postwar inflation are largely unfounded, Prof. Malcolm P. McNair, marketing specialist of the Harvard Business School, believes.

Professor McNair, who is chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Postwar Readjustment, told Harvard Alumni:

"To date, wartime living costs have climbed 25 per cent as compared with 50 per cent during the 1914-1918 period," but he said he was not ready to join "the great body of economists" who fear things will be "opened wide" by a rush of buyers with accumulated savings and aversion to Government control, as happened after the last war.

"People still remember the '30s and will want to see what happens to their jobs before spending their safety margin of savings," he asserted.

Chicago Board Delisting

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A hearing on the 208 So. La Salle St. Corporation's application to withdraw its no par value common stock from listing and registration on the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago will be held June 15 in the Securities and Exchange Commission's Chicago office, it was announced.

Retail Credit Leader

Dishinger-Woodward

Joseph H. Riggs

Of Jacksonville, Fla., elected president of the National Retail Credit Association. A. C. Buckeridge, executive manager of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, was elected president of the Associated Credit Bureaus of America, Inc., which met simultaneously with the retail credit men.

Farm Machinery Soon Near 90 P. C. Of Scheduled Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson said farm machinery production is expected to approach 90 per cent of scheduled output by June 30, end of the current 12-month program.

Of the failure to achieve the full goal, he asserted that farm machinery manufacture "cuts squarely across the most important military programs" and said there had been difficulty in getting steady production acceleration from extreme low levels of 1943.

Mr. Nelson's report showed that from February, when over-all production was 23 per cent behind schedule, the lag was cut to 17 per cent by the end of March and to 13 per cent by the end of April.

He added, however, that if the production of repair parts and the production of new machinery are considered together, the farm machinery industry is producing at a rate higher than in any peacetime year.

Tractors, representing 25 per cent of the total program, are a little ahead of schedule, Mr. Nelson said. Last week's production was approximately 5,800, and he said the year's output may exceed 225,000, although the program calls for only 209,000.

At the end of March haying equipment was 37 per cent behind schedule and harvesting equipment 33 per cent.

Mr. Nelson said some spring planting and tillage items also fell considerably behind schedule. These included corn and cotton planters (two-row and larger), grain drills, fertilizer distributers, harrows, manure spreaders, power sprayers, lifters and middle-busters, garden tractors, mold-board plows, and tractor-mounted cultivators.

March figures showed output of repair parts lagging 17 per cent.

Ford Motor Co. Statement Shows Assets of Billion

BOSTON, May 22 (AP)—Assets of the Ford Motor Company now aggregate $1,009,092,488, compared with $813,079,878 a year ago, the annual statement filed with the Massachusetts tax commissioner, showed today.

The statement, covering the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1943, listed a surplus $669,102,290.

The statement follows:

Cash, notes, and accounts receivable, stocks, bonds, securities and patients rights, $503,923,862; real estate, $127,377,624; machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures, $229,720,862; merchandise and supplies, $147,945,952; prepaid insurance, taxes, etc., $124,375. Laibilities: accounts payable, $258,226,501; reserves, $64,499,196; capital stock, $17,264,500; surplus, $669102,290.

Paramount Would Sell Notes, Rights to Balaban

NEW YORK (AP)—Paramount Pictures, Inc., is planning to sell $2,000,000 of convertible notes with certain stock purchase rights to Barney Balaban, president, the company's proxy notice to stockholders disclosed.

Stockholders will vote on the proposed sale at their annual meeting June 20, and in addition will vote on elimination of 144,672 shares of the $100 par first preferred stock and 555,101 shares of $10 par second preferred stock from the authorized capitalization of the corporation. This stock is authorized, but not outstanding.

The notice to stockholders said that by the proposed elimination of these shares and reduction of capital, there will be added to the capital surplus of the corporation and made legally available for any purpose for which such surplus may be used, the amount of $15,926,425.

The statement said the board of directors entered into an agreement with Mr. Balaban on May 9, subject to approval of the stockholders, to issue and sell to him $2,000,000 of convertible promissory notes carrying interest at 2¾ per cent. These notes will be convertible into common stock of the corporation at $25 a share, the closing quotation on the stock on the date of the agreement.

Feed Shortage May Force Pig, Poultry Curb

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Faced with the possibility that feed bins in many sections of the country may run dry before this year's crops are harvested, the War Food Administration may take positive action soon to curtail the hatching of chicks and the starting of commercial broilers during June, July and August.

It also may ask farmers to produce fewer pigs this fall than previously recommended under a 1944 food production program, and to inaugurate immediately a dairy cattle culling program.

Walter C. Berger, chief of the livestock and feed branch of the WFA's office of production, described the feed supply situation as "acute" in an interview. Reserves of livestock feed held at the beginning of the war have been used up in a livestock expansion program, and now it is necessary, he said, to make rather drastic adjustments to lower feed supply levels.

Mr. Berger is recommending that chicken hatcheries close down during June, July and Augst, that producers of commercial broilers start new broilers during those months and that laying flocks be reduced 27 per cent between now and August.

It may be necessary, he said, for the WFA to issue orders requiring such curtailment.

He feels that the 1944 pig crop should be reduced from the 105,000,000 head originally set to about 95,000,000 head. In 1943 pig production reached a record peak of 122,000,000 head.

The whole livestock and feed supply situation is being reviewed by a WFA committee on production goals. Reports show that the use of feed during the first six months of the current feeding season was considerably greater than had been expected when 1944 production goals were established. Mr. Berger said a livestock liquidation program such as he envisions would not reduce the nation to "starvation levels" on livestock products.

"We still can produce approximately 20 per cent more than during the pre-war period and all we need is a good orderly adjustment of our livestocks in accordance with our available feed supply," he said.

Commerce Board Calls for Clear, Firm Labor Policy

DETROIT (AP)—The Detroit Board of Commerce, deploring labor troubles which it said were "rapidly becoming intolerable" throughout the United States, asked President Roosevelt today to enunciate at once "a clear, concise and firm policy" as to labor.

Directors of the Board of Commerce announced approval of a resolution attacking government civil agencies for a "lackadaisical attitude" in contrast to the "definite and positive positions" of the military in dealing with labor disputes.

This contrast is "so pronounced," the board said, that it "raises a question as to the efficiency, sincerity of purpose and objective of the civil agencies." The board referred to the government seizure of Montgomery Ward & Co. Chicago properties and the recent Detroit foremen's strike as "spectacles."

The board also asked immediate investigations into the motives for "all strikes of recent months" and the "breach of contract and contemptuous disregard by labor leaders for their no-strike pledge." Copies of the resolution were sent President Roosevelt and Michigan congressmen.

June Oil Output Seen at Peak Rate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Petroleum production in June, as approved by the Petroleum Administration for War, is expected to hit a record rate of 4,879,100 barrels daily, an increase of 60,600 barrels daily over May.

Ralph K. Davies, acting administrator, said that any increase in the amount allotted for civilian purposes is unlikely, however, because of military demands.

In setting allowable production, PAW assigned the major portion of the increase to southwestern states, Texas alone receiving 60,000 barrels daily increase. PAW said this was brought about by increased refinery runs and improved transportation outlets.

California was certified for production of an additional 10,900 barrels a day above the May amount because of new wells.

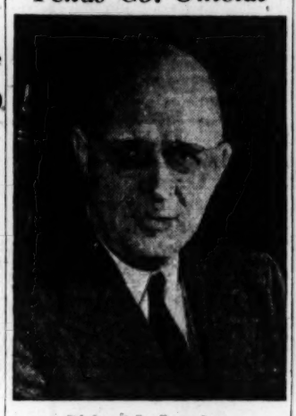
Watermelon Prices to Be Sharply Cut This Summer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Watermelon prices will be sharply reduced this summer "from last season's inflated prices," the Office of Price Administration announced.

The agency said ceilings will be fixed shortly for country shippers and wholesalers reflecting a parity return to growers on their season's output. The savings will be passed on to householders by fixed retail mark-ups which in turn will be translated to dollars-and-cents ceilings for each community.

From the effective date of the regulation, which has not yet been set, until July 4, the price will be $33 a ton, F. O. B. country shipping points. From July 5 to the end of the season the price will be $26 a ton.

Texas Co. Official



Richard L. Saunders

Secretary of The Texas Company, who has been elected vice-president. Mr. Saunders began his career with the company in 1909, and has served as secretary since June, 1938.

New Formula Sought To End Complaint On Newsprint Allocation

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Senators investigating the paper shortage looked to Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board today to supply a new formula for the allocation of scarce supplies among book, magazine and newspaper publishers.

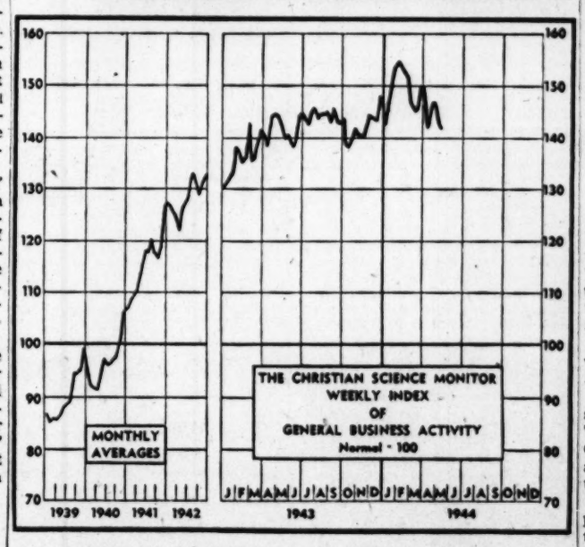
Committee Chairman Harry Truman (D) of Missouri said the committee had given Mr. Nelson until today to report an "adequate solution" that will put an end to complaints from some publishers that they have been "discriminated against."

The manpower situation in the pulpwood industry of Maine, where 60 per cent of the domestic newsprint originates, has been eased to some extent by 3,500 Canadian workers and 2,500 German war prisoners, who, Senator Brewster (R) of Maine said recently were made available for logging and other operations.

Senator Brewster told reporters that charges of "discrimination" have been made because "there has been no understandable basic formula upon which paper pulp has been allocated as between the newspaper industry and other users of paper, or upon which the percentage available for newsprint has been distributed."

In a formal statement last month Senator Truman quoted WPB officials as having admitted there was "a lack of standards to govern the allocation of paper pulp."

Monitor Index of Business Records Further Decline



A further decline in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity was recorded during the week ended May 13 to 141.9 (prel.) from 142.4 for the preceding week. A year ago the index registered 139.6 for the week ended May 15.

A decline in bank debits for selected centers outside New York City was partially offset by advances in electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variations and long-term trend:

	May 13.* 1944	May 6. 1944	May 15. 1943
Combined index	141.9	142.4	139.6
Bk debits outside NYC	169.4	172.4	164.7
Elec power production	129.6	129.5	128.3
Misc carloadings	130.9	125.4	125.7

*Preliminary.

Survey Shows 73 P. C. War Veterans Feel Entitled to Job Preference

NEW YORK (AP)—Seventy-three per cent of this war's veterans feel they are entitled to job preference, the Iron Age reported after a survey of former soldiers now working in eastern and middle western factories.

The balance, the magazine said, believed that the welfare of the nation depended on jobs for all, soldiers and civilians.

The majority group answers, the Iron Age said, included one comment that "ex-servicemen will get what they want. There are too many to get pushed around."

"All wanted private enterprise to provide jobs but 14 per cent thought the Government should supply jobs in civil service if industry defaulted," the report on the survey said.

"Ten per cent would give industry about eight months to prove its ability to provide jobs and then should private enterprise fail to do so, the Government should by subsidies maintain these industries which could not absorb sufficient workers."

Questioned regarding unions—some analysts have held that soldiers resent strikes and would direct that resentment at unions—the magazine said 90 per cent believed "unions were good things, since they were the only voice an employee possessed. "Of this group, it added, 10 per cent inclined toward the description "necessary evil" and 24 per cent felt union political power should be curbed. Sixty-four per cent thought unions should keep the power to strike, and 59 per cent would permit the closed shop.

Butadiene Plant Exceeds By Far Rated Capacity

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of raw material for synthetic rubber at 140 per cent of rated capacity in one of its major butadiene plants was announced by Standard Oil Co. (N. J.).

The high rate has been reached by a Standard subsidiary's Baton Rouge, La., plant, the company said, and in the first year of operation the unit designed for 15,000 tons a year turned out 25 per cent more than that.

B. I. S. Holds Meeting And Pays Dividend

SWITZERLAND, May 22 (AP)—Tall, graying, slender Ernest Weber soberly sat down and called himself to order today for the only meeting of its kind in this warring world—the annual assembly of the Bank of International Settlements, which is still doing business under joint Allied and Axis ownership.

Mr. Weber, president of the Swiss National Bank and chairman of the board of directors of the International Bank, had only himself to convene, because none of the other 13 directors was present.

Sixtyish and known to bankers as a clever, deliberate man nobody can impress or stampede into hasty action, Mr. Weber required a scant 30 minutes to record the mailed votes approving an annual dividend of 4 per cent, approximately six million Swiss gold francs ($1,400,000).

While none of the directors was present, Mr. Weber had for company the executive officers of the bank, including Thomas H. McKittrick, an American, who is president of the institution, and one of his assistants, a German named Hechler. Mr. McKittrick's other assistants are a Frenchman, an Italian, a Belgian, and a Swede.

In addition to Mr. Weber, a Swiss, the board of directors is composed of three Germans, including Walther Funk of the Reichbank; two Japanese, two Dutchmen, three Frenchmen, one Englishman, and one Swede.

Bankers say the Germans have never raised the question of control because they fear difficulties if they attempted to influence directors from Nazi-occupied countries. They remember the inflation after the last war, and are hopeful the bank will remain intact and perhaps prevent a similar chaos at the end of this war.

Allied governments thus far have accepted the bank's avowed policy of neutrality. None of the bank's officials will discuss its future hopes in postwar financing. A number of private bankers, while approving the institution, believe its postwar chances are diminishing because of allied plans for a huge postwar international exchange financing program.

Twenty-five nations in all are represented through their respective federal banks. The United States is the sole unofficial participant. American stock is held by private banks.

Profits are derived from invested assets of the bank, which approximate 480 million francs ($112,000,000).

New Addressograph Officials

Left to right: D. E. White and J. B. Ward, who have been promoted to new key positions with the Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation, Cleveland. Mr. White, who has been a vice-president, will take on broader responsibilities in connection with the forming of both domestic and foreign policies. Mr. Ward, formerly Chicago sales agent, has been named a vice-president in charge of United States and Canadian distribution, succeeding Mr. White.

Kaiser Sees Plane Network Giving Jobs to 4,500,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser explained why he "personally" is working on plans for building 5,000 airports and landing strips along highways to accommodate personal airplanes.

He wants people to spend part of their wartime savings instead of hiding them away under mattresses or in old socks.

"The danger in this country," said the shipbuilder and industrialist, "is that the billion dollars or so that people have saved during the war will rot away because of unemployment and lack of postwar projects.

"Since this can happen only through heavy unemployment and lack of confidence, we must plan now for conversion of industry to peace and termination of war contracts—thus eliminating fear, causing people to utilize this huge purchasing power and thus stimulating prosperity.

"My plan for postwar airports will aid many who otherwise would be jobless. It will provide employment ultimately for 4,500,000 persons who have been directly connected with aviation during the war and the countless others who have been indirectly affected."

The subject was fresh in his mind. On Wednesday he retired as president and chairman of Brewster Aeronautical Corp. at the annual meeting of stockholders.

He told the shareholders that because of substantial Navy cutbacks in fighter-plane production, deliveries by Brewster might be cut off prior to completion of the present contract at the end of this year. Unless new orders came, the going would be tough.

He mentioned his airport plan to Brewster stockholders as a hint to a way out of their coming dilemma.

Some Opposition Met

Typical of Kaiser methods, he said his proposed airports could be built in six months after work was started on them, and he hoped "arrangements can be made to put this plan into effect promptly after the invasion has been carried out and victory assured."

Under Mr. Kaiser's plan there would be an airport every 30 miles and a landing strip every 15 miles.

"In preliminary discussions," he said, "few have opposed this plan. The big banks are encouraging. Oil companies are enthusiastic and the airplane companies like the idea."

Some, however, termed the project "monopolistic and something to which every state and municipality should attend."

To this Mr. Kaiser fidgets and replies: "Nonsense, it's not monopolistic because it isn't selfish. Everybody would benefit and the only payments would come from people who buy the planes. States and municipalities would benefit from taxes, just like they do now from highways."

He emphasized his project would be a non-profit organization with local managers responsible for seeing that plane owners got good service.

But others were opposed to the non-profit part, asserting there would be those who would like to stimulate postwar employment and purchasing power by investing in such a project but who have no actual interest in becoming owners of planes themselves.

One leading investment house concurred here. "If stock were sold for this project," it said, "we could sell $100,000,000 worth in six weeks."

Mr. Kaiser was reluctant to discuss the many details of his plan but from other sources came this brief outline:

Sees 3,000 Flight Strips

The system would cover the United States like a cobweb with 12 basic routes—three East and West; eight North and South. Hops would be 100 to 200 miles apart with less than 125 "basic stops" or terminals. Feeder lines from smaller cities would hook into the main network.

There would be about 3,000 flight strips for emergency fields or for regular stops at resorts or along major highways. Around each strip would be a super-service station for autos and planes, a lunchroom and an office with telephone and telegraph.

Next, there would be approximately 1,500 class 1 terminals—for cities from 2,500 to 25,000 population—with a flight strip or airport, hangar for 10 to 25 planes, administration building and a service station, including repair shop.

An estimated 450 class II terminals—for cities from 25,000 to 250,000 population—would have an airport and hangars for 30 to 50 planes, service stations and inn accommodations plus an administration building with cafeteria, lounge, rest rooms and weather office.

Last would be about 50 Class III terminals for cities over 250,000. As a complete community center, they would be designed for areas of heavy traffic.

Including hangars for more than 50 planes, they would have—besides that provided in Class II terminals—auto and plane display rooms, first aid infirmary, flying schools, sports fields, and all types of stores.

Cost of all 5,000 airports and landing strips would be in the neighborhood of $250,000,000.

Mr. Kaiser believes 500,000 personal airplanes selling for less than $2,000 could be sold within approximately two years if his plan is adopted.

Carnegie-Illinois Fraud Indictment Quashed by Court

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Federal Judge R. M. Gibson has granted a defense motion to quash an indictment charging Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation with destruction of records of tests on steel ship plate.

Judge Gibson's action came as Robert L. Wright, government attorney, completed his summation of evidence presented during the three weeks' trial. The company also is charged in another indictment with falsification and concealing of records of the tests.

The motion to quash was made last week by Defense Attorney Elder W. Marshall. Judge Gibson granted the motion "for lack of sufficient evidence," and directed the jury of six men and six women to return a verdict of acquittal on the one indictment.

Summations of evidence on the second indictment still are to be heard.

The charge against the steel corporation followed an investigation by the Truman Committee early in 1943. The committee alleged sub-specification steel was being turned out at the corporation's Irvin works, and that records of tests of the steel were "faked," destroyed or concealed in cases where the metal was not up to specifications.

Waltham Watch Stock Control May Be Sold

WALTHAM, Mass., May 22 (AP) —A majority of the stock of the Waltham Watch Co., one of the oldest watch manufacturing plants in the world, has been offered for sale by the F. C. Dumaine interests to the Union Securities Corporation of 65 Broadway, New York City.

F. C. Dumaine, Jr., spokesman for his father, holder of the majority stocks, said today all other stockholders would be given the same opportunity to dispose of their interests.

The offer to purchase all other stock was made today in letters sent out by Union Securities. The company estimated today value of all stock at $5,000,000.

Good Earnings Gain Shown By Twentieth Century-Fox

NEW YORK (AP) — William C. Michel, executive vice-president of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., told the annual meeting that consolidated net profit for the quarter ended March 25 was $3,186,000, equal after preferred dividends, to $1.57 a common share.

Earnings for the like period last year—on the same consolidated basis—were $2,673,000, or $1.30 a common share.

Mr. Michel said net profits actually reported for the first quarter last year were $1,751,739, or 81 cents a common share—not including income from National Theaters Corp. and Roxy Theater.

WPB Ponders Auto Output Resumption

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has informed the producers of automobile parts that it may be ready by late July to announce detailed plans for the partial resumption of civilian passenger car manufacture.

John H. Middlekamp, director of the WPB automotive division, said the first cars to be built probably would be 1942 models "with modification."

(Chairman Donald M. Nelson some weeks ago notified automobile manufacturers he saw no chance of resuming passenger car production this year. WPB has indicated, however, that it will permit partial reconversion shortly after the fate of either Germany or Japan, whichever comes first.)

2,000,000 Cars Suggested

First step in planning a limited return to motor car production, Mr. Middlekamp said, must be a decision on the number to be made and the allocation of shares in the production job among the nine pre-war manufacturers. He suggested two million cars as the initial civilian program.

WPB said that members of the Automotive Original Equipment Parts Industry advisory committee, who met here Friday, had given notice they could not advise WPB on their ability to take part in a partial resumption of passenger car production until they had received tentative orders designating specific quantities and parts.

One manufacturer estimated he would be able to resume production at 50 per cent of his peacetime rate if only 10 per cent of his present war contracts were cancelled. If WPB does an adequate job of advance planning for reconversion, this producer said, it would take 10 weeks to get back into production at half the peacetime rate and 14 weeks to restore full peacetime production. Without preliminary planning, he estimated, it would take 14 weeks to attain 50 per cent production and 20 weeks to reach 100 per cent.

Army, Navy Plans Vital

All the manufacturers agreed, WPB said, that it was extremely important that they be furnished at the earliest possible time with plans of the Army and Navy for terminating or curtailing their production programs. Charles E. Wilson, WPB executive vice-chairman, promised the group that every effort would be made to provide such information as far ahead as possible.

WPB said the industry spokesmen disagreed on whether the lag between war and peacetime production could best be filled by unrestricted manufacture of repair parts for cars now on the road, or by fixing a program for a partial resumption of new car manufacture. Most of the manufacturers preferred the unrestricted part production plan, holding that parts so produced would provide a useful reserve even if they were not sold immediately for replacement purposes.

The industry committee is made up of about 20 manufacturers of radiators, ignition system, carburetors, piston rings, and other parts.

Brewster Officials Say Plant Closing Would Be 'Tragic'

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser, industralist, and Preston Lockwood, who succeeded him as president of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, issued statements decrying a reported decision of the Navy Department to terminate plane contracts at the company's big Long Island City, N. Y., and Johnsville, Pa., plants.

"Possible complete shutdown" of the Long Island City plant presented "a tragic situation wherein 10,000 men . . . on three days' notice should be thrown out of work," said Mr. Kaiser, stopping off in Chicago en route to California.

Calling the company's position a "situation that is comparable to what many companies in this country may be faced with," Mr. Kaiser said "here may be the incentive for Congress to act immediately to take care of those companies, . . . which will be affected by sudden terminations, reconversions and lack of finance resulting from their all-out effort for the war."

Mr. Lockwood called the Navy's decision to terminate contracts for planes being built at the company's Long Island City, N. Y., and Johnsville, Pa., plants was "unjust to the company's 12,250 employees and nearly 3,000 stockholders." But, he added, the company "is not going out of business."

In a statement issued after a meeting of the company's directors here, Mr. Lockwood declared "no information has been obtained by the company which satisfies it that the order of the Navy Department is wise from the standpoint of the best possible utilization of the available manpower of the country or the economical and effective prosecution of the war effort."

The company was notified Friday, Mr. Lockwood said, that the contract for the planes would be terminated.

April Fire Losses Up

NEW YORK (AP)—W. E. Mallalieu, general manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, announced that fire losses in the United States for April were estimated at $34,748,000, an increase of $505,000 or 1 per cent over losses in April, 1943.

High Court Finds Fraud In 'Ballot-Box Stuffing'

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP) — The Supreme Court reversed 6-3 today a lower court decision that there is no Federal statute covering "the reprehensible election fraud commonly known as ballot-box stuffing."

The finding by the Eastern Kentucky Federal District Court was made in dismissing ballot-box stuffing charges against eight election officials in two precincts of Harlan County. The charges were brought after the general election of November, 1942, in which Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, was re-elected.

The Supreme Court's majority opinion was delivered by Associate Justice Owen Roberts, Associate Justices William O. Douglas Hugo L. Black, and Stanley Reed dissented.

The election officials were accused of improperly voting a large number of ballots for Senator Chandler. The District Court held, however, that under the established policy of Congress, "the protection of the public from such type of election" is left to state laws.

Conspiracy Appeal

The Justice Department, in appealing the District Court ruling, contended that ballot-box stuffing comprised a conspiracy to deprive qualified voters of their right to have their ballots counted.

Among other actions today, the Supreme Court:

Upheld 8-1 in a decision by Mr. Justice Douglas that the Office of Price Administration has authority to limit sales of a retail fuel oil dealer on grounds that he violated rationing regulations.

Ordered reargument of a case involving the treason conviction of Anthony Cramer, naturalized German charged with aiding two of the Nazi saboteurs who landed from submarines in June, 1942. Cramer was sentenced to 45 years' imprisonment and fined $10,000 by the Southern New York Federal District Court.

Refused to grant a rehearing of its recent decision that full-time newsboys selling four Los Angeles newspapers are employees of the papers and are covered by the Labor Relations Act.

Agreed to review a Securities Commission finding that the Pacific Gas & Electric Company (operating in Northern and Central California) is a subsidiary of the North American Company and subject to SEC regulation.

Connecticut Tax Case

Agreed to review a decision that the Connecticut corporation business tax applies to Spector Motor Service, Inc., a Missouri corporation with executive offices in Chicago which hauls freight between the Midwest and the Eastern Seaboard.

Reversed 8-1 in an opinion by Associate Justice Frank Murphy a Sixth Circuit Court decision allowing payment of attorney fees to Richard Simkins, acting for the Prudential Insurance Company in foreclosure suits involving 11 farms in Madison County, Ohio.

Mr. Justice Murphy said Mr. Simkins entered into a fee-splitting arrangement with attorneys for co-receivers which was "clearly uninforceable and void as against public policy." His opinion added: "The fact that Simkins entered into a fee-splitting contract so patently illegal, plus the fact that he engaged in other misconduct and indiscretions incompatible with his position as an officer of the court, compelled the conclusion that all fees and compensation as co-receiver should have been denied him."

Campaign to Check Co-ops Begun by Tax Association

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 22—Opposition is organizing to check the leaps-and-bounds growth of co-operatives in the United States. The recent official report that co-operatives did $3,780,000,000 worth of business in the 1942-43 marketing year is acting as a spur to those who want to see co-operatives shorn of what they regard as governmental favors.

This opposition is taking the form of an appeal to change the laws under which the co-operative movement has thrived. It is directed by the National Tax Equality Association, formed about eight months ago under the leadership of Ben C. McCabe, President of a Minneapolis, Minn., grain elevator company.

Headquarters of this group has been set up here, with Loring A. Schuler, former Editor of The Ladies' Home Journal and of The Country Gentleman, as General Manager. Pamphlets and other material are being sent to a large mailing list, and meetings are being arranged in different parts of the country.

Officers of the Association, in addition to Mr. McCabe, who is President and Treasurer, are P. E. Scheunemann, Minneapolis coal dealer, Secretary; and G. W. La Pointe, Jr., Menomonie, Wis., lumberman, Vice-President. The Board of Directors is made up of small businessmen from different parts of the United States. Membership includes both individuals and trade associations. Names of the trade associations are not given but, Mr. Schuler figures that affiliation of individuals and associations brings the total number of units represented in the organization to more than 1,000,000.

The Association states that it is studying tax inequalities of many kinds, but is chiefly concerned with what it regards as tax favoritism toward co-operative business. The Association lists five types of special privilege which it alleges are enjoyed by both co-operatives and government business, as follows:

1. They pay little or no federal tax and are favored by the tax laws in many states;

2. They enjoy cheap and favorable government credit;

3. Their growth is promoted with tax money supplied in part by private business;

4. They are preferred in business dealings with governmental agencies; and

5. They enjoy special privileges under many business regulatory laws.

Some Navy 'Pilots' Never Fly

ABOARD AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, May 22 (AP)—Plane pushers are pilots who never fly.

They agree that an airplane, in the air, may be a testimonial to human engineering. But on the deck of a carrier, it is one of the most awkward and stubborn pieces of equipment ever devised. Plane pushers know; for they just keep pushing.

It is their job to keep the carrier deck operating, and at the same time to store idle airplanes.

Deck Must Be Clear

When planes are taking off, the bow of the ship must be clear, so all parked planes have to be at the stern end of the long flight deck. When planes are coming in, the stern must be clear and parked planes are clustered, in jig-saw formation, at the bow. The plane pushers have the job of moving the folded-wing, dead-motor planes back and forth, putting them on the elevators, taking them off again, parking a dozen or so in a space which looks only big enough for four.

Pushers have some assistance from jeeps, which carrier officers discovered a year or so ago worked even better than the tiny freight-house tractors they had been using. So now a half dozen jeeps, equipped with pulling bars which can be hooked either fore or aft on planes, are an essential part of a carrier's equipment.

Pushers are for the most part picked for size and motive power. Most of the time they do the pushing while plane captains, repair and fire crews, or ordinary sailors just stand by. But Lieut. Herbert Fleishracker of San Francisco, himself an ex-football player, points out one variation.

Three-Stripers Push

"You ought to see this ship when we get a report of an attack coming in 20 or 30 minutes and all the planes have to be moved before our fighters can take off," he said. "Everybody is a plane pusher then. I've seen three-stripers out there on the deck, making the regular kids puff to keep up."

On a carrier deck, men doing different jobs wear different colors in sweat shirts and caps. Some are yellow, some bright red. But the poor plane pushers suffer even in this category. Their work uniform is a "dirty blue."

Tuskegee Dismisses Dr. Carver Protégé

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 22 (AP)—Prof. Austin W. Curtis, Jr., the young Negro researchist Dr. George W. Carver designated to carry on his research in the realm of peanuts and garden plants, has been dismissed by Tuskegee Institute, Professor Curtis disclosed here yesterday.

The protégé of the late Dr. Carver said his dismissal resulted from a dispute over the disposition of royalties he was receiving from the sale of Dr. Carver's biography.

Professor Curtis said Dr. Carver insisted that he share in the proceeds, and Professor Curtis considered it wholly legitimate and ethical because of his close association with the natural scientist.

Professor Curtis stated he was given the alternative of relinquishing the royalties or resigning, but he refused to do either and was dismissed.

Maritime Service Cuts Enlistment Age

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Youths 16 to 17½ years of age may now enlist in the U. S. Maritime Service providing the parents give their consent, War Shipping Administration announced May 16.

Heretofore, the minimum age has been 18.

The youths will get six weeks training as messmen and utility men or 13 weeks training for deck and engine service. They will be assigned to merchant ships within a few weeks after completing training, the WSA said.

At the present, no draft eligible men between 18 and 26 are being taken into the Maritime Service although many of those ages already are in service. A WSA spokesman explained that a youth of 17½ could complete his training and be assigned to a ship before he reaches 18 and is required to register for Selective Service. Members of Merchant Marine on active sea duty are not, under present policy, being drafted for the armed forces.

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JUNIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Electrical Engineering Technicians
DESIGN DRAFTSMAN
SERVICE ENGINEERS

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DIE MAKER—MACHINIST
To take charge of punch press and machine departments in small shop; war work and good post-war program.
MAINTAIN STORE ENGINEERS
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ASSEMBLERS
MEN with mechanical aptitude to learn as helpers.
F. N. McINTIRE BRASS WORKS
221 High Street, Boston, Mass.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN with some structural experience for conveyor work; 53-hour week; essential industry with post-war future. J. C. CORRIGAN CO., 41 Norwood St. (off Tolman St.), Dorchester, Mass.

WANTED — Painters and cabinet makers to work in churches and chapels; good pay; steady work for sober men. KNOWLES & CO., 609 Atlantic Ave., Boston.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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BELLPORT, L. I.
FOR SALE—Furnished cottage, 3 master, 2 maids, 3 baths; steam heat; garage 2 cars; near bay, yacht and golf clubs. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 15 East 49 St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-9200. Mr. Dayton.

2-FAMILY house, 17 rooms, 4 baths, porches, 2-car garage; excellent corner location; 10,600 sq. ft. land; central Brookline. Mass. MR. GLASER after Sun. between 10-4, Lon. 9437.

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APARTMENTS WANTED

MAN-WIFE would like, before June 1st, a 4-room unfurnished apt. heated, with kitchen, bath, in quiet neighborhood. Box G-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APT., unfurnished, for 3 adults and school-age girl; easy commuting downtown Boston; garage. Box J-67, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DR. AND WIFE, permanent civilians, want large apartment, unfurnished in Back Bay, Boston, or Beacon Hill. Call Cap. 9044.

WANTED UNFURNISHED

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SUMMER COTTAGE; week or season; 6 rooms; 4 bedrooms; bath; secluded on waterfront Lake Winnipesaukee; all conveniences, fireplace; excellent fishing; swimming and boating. Write Mrs. R. E. Temple, Mt. Major Lodge, Alton Bay, N. H.

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Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H.
Rest, Recreation; Pamphlet

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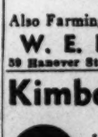
COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
453
PHONE or
452
Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
30 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

Kimball's Flowers

The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling
4530-W
Charles V. Kimball and Son
62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

Continuing to Serve You in All Types of Beauty Culture
Please note my "Help Wanted" in today's Classified Column
Mae Fogg's Beauty Shop
1906 ELM STREET TEL. 1140-W

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
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Exclusive agents for Jantzen, Pleezes and Catalina Bathing Suits
PARISEAU'S

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"Cotton Land"
Thousands of Dresses
Dozens of Fabrics
Smartest Styles
Sizes for misses, women, juniors and half sizes
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Announcing Our Newest Line
The Unusual in Pictures
Framed or Unframed
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INNES
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E	■	R	I	O	■	O
I	L	■	R	O	S	S
N	E	P	■	T	H	E
R	O	A	D	■	R	
I	■	N	■	G	E	R
C	A	N	D	I	D	E
H	U	E	■	L	■	Y
	B	■	E	D	E	N
B	E	D	■	A	G	O
I	R	A	N	■	G	L
N	■	T	O	W	■	D
S	T	E	V	E	N	S

22

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON

PALACE CLEANERS
2601 MT. VERNON AVE.
1906 MT. VERNON AVE.
1124 KING STREET
1609 KING STREET
(Cash and Carry Stores)
400 PRINCE ST.—OFFICE
Delivery ALEXANDRIA AL. 1206

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117 N. Royal, Alexandria Alex. 1860
Service Grocer

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GEORGE MASON HOTEL
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202 East Oxford Ave.
Del Ray, Alexandria, Va.
for Window Shades, Asphalt Tile, Kitchen Sink Tops, and Linoleum
Bill Michelbach, Prop.

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Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
907 KING ST., ALEXANDRIA ALEX 3583

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Thornburg & Love
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Fine New Furs and Coats, also Cleaning, Glazing, Storage, Remodeling and Repairing
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Kem-Tone
For Painting Walls, Ceilings For Painting Over Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1017 E. Main Phone 25765

Mother's Day, May 14th
Surprise YOUR Mother with something from the Store of a Million Gifts!
KAUFMAN'S
Corner 4th and Broad

★ *"It's Patriotic to Make Them Last"* ★
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Hats Reblocked, etc.

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"At Memorial Bridge"
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ROANOKE, VA.

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CHARLESTON
(Continued)

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Homogenized
Vitamin D Milk
PHONE 24-131

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- Complete Decorating Service
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- Wallpaper
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Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

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4th Ave. at 10th St. Phone 24203

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Canada

ONTARIO

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

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Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Kitchener, St. Catharine's, Peterborough, Brantford, Chatham, Stratford, Barrie, Guelph, Woodstock, Elmira, Lucknow, North Bay, Sudbury, Cayuga, Cargill

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978 Broadview Ave. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

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Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
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SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS
—LUGGAGE—
"Everything but Leather"

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

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PRODUCERS MILK
Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

Harper Method Shop

Ottawa Representative
Misses MacMahon
196 Sparks Street
Over Metropolitan Store
Dial 2-1882

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support
from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

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BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

HARRY YOUNG
FINE FOOTWEAR
for Women and Men
Moderately Priced
6 ST. CLAIR, EAST OF YONGE

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

· Dunfield's ·
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
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Between Richmond and Temperance

BEER'S FURS
STORAGE 2%
REPAIRING REMODELING
KE. 7378 1161 ST. CLAIR W.

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Distributors of Glidden's Paint and Sunworthy Papers
Complete Decorator's Supplies
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HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
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MAfair 1145 City Wide Delivery

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Ellen Bradley's
Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from, "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Reputation for Quality . . .

We're proud of it, of course, but it never makes us "High Hat." We get too much satisfaction out of making our customers feel entirely at home, and in serving them to the very best of our ability regardless of circumstances. We are never satisfied until they are.

Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.
"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"

In Montreal It's
MORGAN'S
for British Imports of
DINNERWARE
TARTANS
MUNRO TWEEDS
and OTHER WOOLLENS
Ask for Descriptive Booklet
HENRY MORGAN
& CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
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- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens
- China
- Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Use the Phone—We Deliver

SPRING FURS
FUR STORAGE
and
REMODELLING
A. PICHET
2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

COAL
COKE
FUEL OIL
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★ DOllard 4601

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ELECTRICIANS
Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners and All Electrical Appliances
REPAIRS to All Makes
Washing Machines and Radios
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Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1261 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Wide World

First Vessel to Steam Across Atlantic

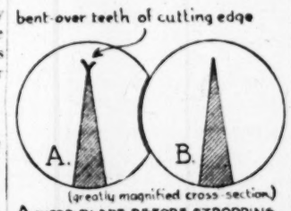
The steamship Savannah, above, commanded by Capt. Moses Rogers, was the first ship flying the United States flag to cross the Atlantic under steam. The famous ship left Savannah, Ga., May 22, 1819, and made the trans-Atlantic crossing to Liverpool in 29 days. Today the nation celebrates National Maritime Day, marking the 125th anniversary of the Savannah's historic voyage.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why We Strop Our Razors After Using a Hone or a Stone?

A postal from R. S. Z., of Columbus, Ohio, brings the question: "You know we strop razors to get a real sharp edge after honing or using a stone. What is the reason or principle involved?"

According to E. B. Barstow, of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, the three principal steps in making a satisfactory razor-blade edge are: grinding, honing, and stropping.



The grinding rough-shapes the bevel; the honing completes the shaping operation by taking off the material that should have been removed in the grinding; and stropping brings the microscopically small teeth of the cutting edge into line.

If these three operations are performed properly, there will be no wire edge. If, however, too much is taken off one bevel, there will be a resulting over-thrust which will curl over to form a blunt, rounded "wire edge." Likewise, too much pressure and uneven stropping will turn the blade edge.

In either the safety or the old-fashioned straight razor blade, the cutting edge consists of a myriad extremely minute teeth or projections. When the blade is used for shaving, these tiny projections tend to bend back and over, with the result that the condition of the edge resembles that of a saw whose teeth have been "set." This saw-toothed or rough edge causes the razor to lose its smoothness and begin to "pull"—or, as one wit put it, to "hold somethin' scand'lous" while you pull.

The prime object of stropping is to bring the bulged and bent-over teeth back into line, rather than to sharpen the blade by direct abrasive action on the metal.

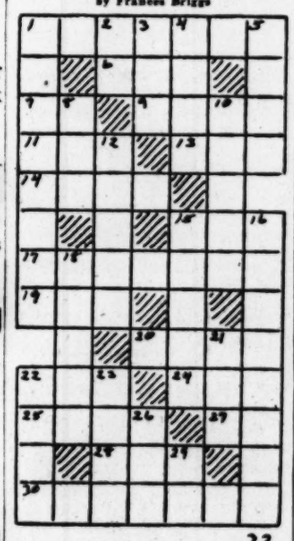
Even though some razor strops are impregnated with very finely divided particles of abrasive, stropping alone gives very little abrasive action. That none is necessary is indicated by the fact that a used safety blade can be restored to fair cutting performance simply by stropping the blade with a straight stroke on the inside of a large smooth-glass water tumbler.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

A Verse for Today . . .

Be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you.—I PETER 3:15

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who was a great English painter, satirist, and moralist?
6—What is Brazil's largest city?
7—Symbol for Illinium.
8—What is the rough, often scaly, exterior of bark?
11—Cluster of fibers occurring in wool staple.
12—Gentle article is what?
14—What is made by a macadamizer?
15—What was Giacomo Meyerbeer's nationality (abbr.)?
17—Who is hero of a celebrated novel by Voltaire?
18—Color.
20—What place was man's first abode?
22—What article of furniture might be of the "sleigh" type?
24—Past
25—Persian Kingdom is officially known as what?
27—Gill (abbr.).
28—What place was man's first abode? fiber?
30—Who was leading British sculptor of 19th century?

Down
1—What was first name of Heine, German poet?
2—The drachma is monetary unit of what country (abbr.)?
3—Melody.
4—What is the underground part of a plant?
5—What is a stocking, or stockings?
6—Fifth sign of the zodiac is what?
10—What is a long, narrow piece cut or torn off?
12—What is a soft fabric resembling velvet?
13—What operatic heroine is daughter of a court jester?
16—Who painted "The Strawberry Girl"?
18—Who composed the opera "Fra Diavolo"?
21—To incite.
23—Storage cribs are what?
26—Third line of "Paul Revere's Ride" concerns what?
29—What month is so named because it was 9th month of old Roman year (abbr.)?
30—Pronoun.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Hsuchang (shü'-chäng')—Chinese town 50 miles south of Chenghsien.

Hulao Pass (hōō'-lou')—Gateway to Loyang in northern China.

Mokmer (mōk'-mĕr)—Air strip on Biak Island, in the Schouten group.

Schouten Islands (skou'-tĕn)—Group northwest of New Guinea.

Tokugawa, Lieut. Gen. Baron Yoshitoshi (yō-shē-tō-shē tō-kōō-gä-wä—even accent)—In command of the Japanese Aviation Academy.

Torare (tō'-rä-rē)—Bay west of Hollandia in Dutch New Guinea.

Toyoda, Admiral Soemu (sō-ē-mōō tō-yō-dä—even accent)—Commander in Chief of the Japanese combined fleet.

Wakde (wäk'-dē)—Island northwest of New Guinea.

Yoshida, Admiral Zengo (zĕn-gō yō-shē-dä—even accent)—Now in charge of Japan's Yokosuka Naval Station.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Boeroe (bōō'-rōō)—Island of the Dutch East Indies.

Liége (lē-ĕzh'; or lē-äzh')—Belgian city near the German border.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ädd, āccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = s in azure.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"Gracious! I forgot to take the seeds out of the envelopes!"

In Lighter Vein

Along Same Line

Gilbert of the famous partnership of Gilbert and Sullivan was once taken to task for using the word "coyful" in one of his librettos.

"Have you ever heard of anyone being full of coy?" asked the critic.

"No," replied Gilbert, "but neither did I ever hear of anyone being full of bam."

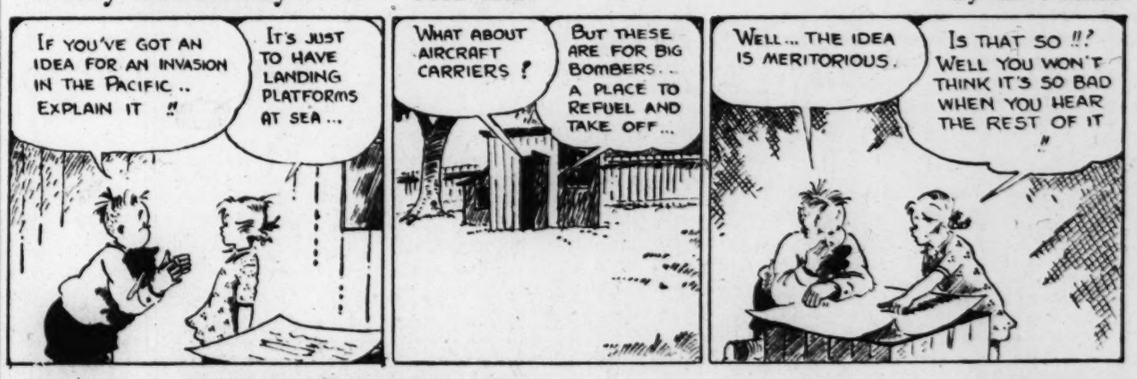
What Kitchen?

An Englishman, a Mr. Holt, returned to London from the country a few weeks ago and found his town house pretty well shattered as the result of a direct hit next door. As he stood at the top of his steps, contemplating the rubble in his front hall, an elderly man trotted up, removed his bowler, and coughed apologetically. "Good morning, sir," he said. "I have called about the beetles in your kitchen."—The New Yorker.

"He won't use a patrol wagon during the gas shortage!"

NEWS ITEM— AUTOMOBILE TIRES ARE NOW BEING MADE FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE POTATOES
I'M SELLING MY SPUDS TO A COMPANY THAT MAKES 'EM INTO TIRES
SHUX! I CROSS MINE WITH RUBBER PLANTS AN' CUT OUT THE MIDDLE-MAN
GRACIOUS! I ONLY PARKED IT OVER NIGHT
ROLAND, IS YOUR BRAKE ON? I SMELL FRIED POTATOES
HEY! WHERE'S MY SPARE?
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Good Idea?* By LE PELLEY


IF YOU'VE GOT AN IDEA FOR AN INVASION IN THE PACIFIC.. EXPLAIN IT !!
IT'S JUST TO HAVE LANDING PLATFORMS AT SEA...
WHAT ABOUT AIRCRAFT CARRIERS ?
BUT THESE ARE FOR BIG BOMBERS... A PLACE TO REFUEL AND TAKE OFF...
WELL... THE IDEA IS MERITORIOUS.
IS THAT SO !!? WELL YOU WON'T THINK IT'S SO BAD WHEN YOU HEAR THE REST OF IT !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oops!* By RODGERS

Spring house cleaning is almost over for the year-
The woodwork has been scrubbed - the windows washed - the rugs cleaned, and all the floors waxed -
And everything has been well done, too -
Especially the floors!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Captain's Dinner* By THE HAGERS

"Tomorrow, mare," said Captain Bill, "If all goes well, we reach Drakeville.
What can I do now to regain The friendship of Joe's aunt—Miss Jayne?
Miss Jayne to Bill a bright smile tossed. "You can't regain a thing not lost!"
"Let's dine tonight as kindred souls," Cried Bill. "Fun dress—and finger bowls!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Allied Power in Action

The Italian preview of the invasion must make discouraging news in Berlin. Smashing Allied advances on the Third Front have broken more than the Gustav and Hitler lines. They have shattered German hopes that they might hold the Second Front to a stalemate.

For if the Nazis in Italy, with twenty-five divisions massed on a short, fortified, mountain line, can be thrown into disordered retreat, how can they expect to hold on the broad plains of the invasion coast against much greater concentrations of Allied power fed from the vast base close at hand in Britain and spearheaded by air forces which have just hit the Continent with more bombs than the Germans dropped on England in a whole winter of the "air blitz"?

Of course, landings must be made. But German generals themselves have said that they cannot be expected to stop all landings by air and sea in selected and surprising places. Their hope is to counterattack with crushing power.

In the cross-Channel areas they have expected to have more freedom for this than in Italy, where two main rail lines were open to Allied bombing. And it must be said that even in Italy they have been unexpectedly successful in moving up supplies and troops. A brief intermission in bombing caused by bad weather may permit a quick restoration of the most essential rail services. It is possible, too, that German camouflage has tricked Allied fliers into thinking supply lines were broken which were still being used by night.

But when 6,000 planes go out from England in one day they can wreck even a network of railways and highways. London recently reported no railway yard between Cologne and the Bay of Biscay fit to assemble a train. There is good reason to believe that the German counterattacks will be hampered by sabotage and by demolition work of paratroop engineers. It is reported that six Nazi divisions have been tied up in northern Italy by heroic resistance and sabotage by Italians. Similar and possibly even better organized help is expected on the Second Front.

Power—men, guns, tanks, planes, landing craft, trucks, ammunition, gasoline, food—military power of every kind, the Allies have accumulated in quantities never before imagined. This mass of material and mechanized might is not all. There has been prayerful as well as careful preparation. Behind it all stands the might of a rightful purpose.

In Italy one small segment of Allied power has been released. The result in ten days proves that if Berlin believed after Anzio and Cassino that this war had reached the trench-to-trench deadlock of 1916 it was sadly mistaken. This is a tremendously important and encouraging success. But the Allies have still to prove that they can apply the rest of their power with an intelligence and spirit that will break the war wide open and end it this year.

Montgomery Ward Echo

Seizure by the Army of the small Hummer Manufacturing Company plant in Springfield, Illinois, merits front-page publicity principally because the company is a subsidiary of Montgomery Ward & Co., so recently in the big headlines. Little public controversy attends the incident because, since the plant is 70 per cent engaged in manufacturing airplane parts, it comes directly and unmistakably under the terms of the Smith-Connally anti-strike act which empowers the War Labor Board to intervene in labor disputes threatening to interfere with the war effort.

Only 525 workers were affected at the Hummer plant. Four hundred and fifty of them are members of the A. F. of L. machinists' union, who had gone on strike May 5 because the company would not grant maintenance of union membership. This clause was included in a contract dated Aug. 31, 1942, but the company declined to include it in any renewal. The WLB ordered it, but the company still declined to comply. Hence the seizure.

The conditions are identical with the Montgomery Ward case, except that the Hummer plant without doubt is engaged in war work. The Army will operate the plant for 60 days under Presidential order—but after that the dispute can be renewed if no contract has been signed. Unfortunately, short of cancellation of war contracts, no penalty may be imposed on an employer refusing to obey a WLB order. Perhaps this should be remedied.

Gardens Along the Tracks

Back yards along railroad tracks passing through towns and cities are proverbially drab. But since the war, and with the spring, they are both interesting and inspiring. For almost everyone has managed somehow to find a spot for a vegetable garden. It may be crowded in between a broken-down chicken coop and a pile of rubbish. It may be back of a public garage or in a burdock-hedged vacant lot. It may even be one of several behind a small foundry, green-gay amid scrap lumber, piles of parts, and a coal heap.

But, wherever it is, it is neatly planted, a pretty sight with its rows of lettuce and onions and pole beans; and when viewed from the train each morning, shows signs of faithful care, individuality, and promise. Seen by the commuter, these gardens become a gallery of pictures along the railroad line, artistic evidence of honest, patriotic effort.

Mihailovic and Tito

King Peter's ouster of General Mihailovic from the Ministry of War in the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile should have come sooner. It loses some of its impact at this moment because of simultaneous publication of an interview by the Associated Press with Marshal Tito, an interview which had been held up by the censors in the Allied Mediterranean Command since April 30. This interview shows that things are moving faster, politically, in Yugoslavia than in London, where King Peter works hard to preserve real authority for his exiled Government.

It is reported that King Peter hopes for a reconciliation between General Mihailovic and Marshal Tito. In any event, the General's demotion leaves him as head of the Chetnik forces. But Marshal Tito's statement indicates a reconciliation will be difficult. The Marshal lists the Mihailovic forces among the "enemies" with which he is confronted. He deflates their importance to Yugoslavia's revival by numbering them at about 16,000 against forces of 250,000 backing the Committee of National Liberation.

Moreover, Marshal Tito declares that these forces are defending an area of more than 25,000 square miles in Yugoslavia, in which 5,000,000 people are living. This statement challenges the authority of the Government-in-Exile.

One result is that the emphasis lately placed by the London Yugoslavs on Dr. Ivan Subasitch as a possible leader of a new Government-in-Exile becomes, like the Mihailovic demotion, less impressive than it might have been. Dr. Subasitch is a Croat; a voluntary move of this sort by a Serb King to enlist Croat support would be a wise move. But in view of the strength of the Tito statement, Dr. Subasitch's increased prestige may be interpreted as due to vigorous efforts by the King to broaden his support as best he may.

The Tito statement gains further strength from its tone, which is not one chiefly of attack on the London group but is rather a plea for more United Nations aid for forces effectively resisting the Axis. Unfortunately for the position of the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile, there is one more pro-Tito influence working on world opinion and that is a censorship which, intentionally or not, has seemed to exercise its prerogatives with political intent.

Whisky Propaganda

While the War Production Board is likely to release as many as 150 small distilleries throughout the country from the industrial-alcohol program—as it has done already with one small plant in New Hampshire—it is not likely that any plants, large or small, will be permitted to make liquor from grain very soon. All grain available is needed, not only for munitions and synthetic rubber, but for food and feed.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee is now investigating the situation and giving the war agencies needed support in resisting the pressure brought by the whisky people for a holiday. It should be given popular backing.

The liquor makers want the Government to permit the small distilleries, about to be released, to turn their alcohol, made from cull potatoes and some fruit, into the industrial alcohol program and to allow an equal amount of grain alcohol to go into whisky. What's bothering the big whisky distillers evidently is that while liquor consumers may be able to get the desired effect with rum, brandy, or even potato whisky, the great vested American whisky interests get little or no profit out of these.

How Long Can Humpty Dumpty Hold On?

Passage From Marseille

The Bookshelf

Anna Seghers in TRANSIT (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50) has painted a grim and crowded picture of Marseille when it was still a port of possible escape for the fugitives of all Europe—when the fall of France was still a fresh event and Marseille was thronged beyond capacity with men, women, children, who had left occupied France, Spain, and concentration camps of northern countries, and were pouring into that last corridor to escape, far too narrow and barren of ships.

From these wan, drifting, frantic hordes talk was continually rising. It was all about passports, exit visas, transit permits; about residence permits, safe conducts, certificates, tickets, stamps, bonds, dollar quotations, and hairbreadth escapes. Everyone listened only for the chance of breaking in with his own tale, and most of all their talk came back to transits.

* * *

If, in order to get to one's destination, one had to pass through another country, it was necessary to get a transit, and to do that, it was necessary to prove that one did not wish to stay in the country through which one had to pass, for nowhere were these multitudes welcome.

As an old orchestra conductor who had a South American contract explained: "While you're waiting for your transit your visa expires and before you can get a new visa your transit becomes void, and so on, in a vicious circle."

Seidler, who narrates this tale in a Conradian fashion, had at first no wish to leave Marseille after having reached it in his long flight from a German concentration camp. He had found a room and friends in Marseille, and by applying to various philanthropic committees, had even a little money to be generous with.

Especially he did not wish to leave after he discovered that Madame Weidel was in the town. But when, after fruitless search for her husband, the young woman made up her mind that she might as well go on, Seidler, too, wanted to go. At last they both accumulated the necessary papers, properly stamped, certified, and not yet void, and were on the point of departure. At that final moment Madame Weidel's unconquerable faith that her husband was still living rose like an impenetrable wall between them, and Seidler, unable to convince her of what he very well knew, gave up his passage.

* * *

One of many ironic elements lies in the fact that Seidler's papers were really Weidel's, and that if it had not been for Weidel's name on them—"Weidel, alias Seidler"—his widow would not have been able to get her own exit visa. That she left Marseille on the Montreal while Seidler stayed behind and that the Montreal was lost at sea is just another bit of irony.

The story, ably translated from the German by James Galston, has not the exquisite clarity displayed by Miss Seghers in "The Seventh Cross," but its very air of confusion and blind groping is consonant with its theme. Without hope, or papers, and often without money, in fear of what dogged their heels and ignorant of the future, the multitudes waited. While they stormed the consulates and threw themselves against the ticket barriers, fresh multitudes arrived. It is all blunted, dulled, and, for Seidler, enveloped in a fog of boredom except as related to Madame Weidel.

Yet it is credible and arresting. There is for Seidler, also, as for the man who would have occupied the seventh cross in the other tale, some sense of personal inviolability and of the value of human integrity. With this, there is an amazing variety and reality in even the least of the characters. W. K. R.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Man the Master

Man is not the creature of circumstances. Circumstances are the creatures of men.—BENJAMIN DISRAELI, in "Vivian Grey."

Our Readers Say—

United Nations Council

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The idea of international co-operation is given almost universal lip service in the United States. But as the months pass and effective steps toward joint postwar action appear few and hesitant, the need is emphasized for citizens to insist that the policy become one now acted on to the fullest extent possible.

We cannot know what difficulties our Government may encounter in particular negotiations, or whether specific ends which this country seeks through common action are attainable, but we are entitled to convincing proof, not only through public statements, but also through the trend of accomplished action over a period of months and years that a policy of maximum co-operation with other nations in the interests of a just peace and a lasting peace is controlling our Government in its dealings with other nations.

For a number of months it has seemed to many citizens that the time is now ripe for the United States to take the initiative leading towards the establishment of a United Nations Council, on which each nation would be represented by its highest policy-making officials. Willingness to set up at this time such a council would be real proof that the United Nations want to work together in the years to come.

The Massachusetts Committee of 1,000 has, therefore, through its Executive Committee, just sent the President and Secretary Hull the following resolution:

"RESOLVED: (I) There should immediately be constituted a council of at least the four major United Nations, in order that important decisions affecting international policy shall be joint decisions to the fullest extent possible, and so that plans may be developed without delay for a permanent international organization.

"(II) We urge the Government of the United States to take vigorous initiative to accomplish this."

I hope that other citizens who agree with this program will also write the President and the Secretary of State urging them to take such action. HENRY B. CABOT

Boston

Liquor But Few Supplies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following excerpts are from a letter received just recently from one of our soldiers in the Southwest Pacific. He has mentioned in previous letters the lack of essential supplies, but said that liquor continued to abound despite this fact.

I'm getting pretty hard up for shoes, socks, and clothes in general. As I said before, we don't get much of anything. Things have not changed, they are just as bad, if not worse. Every day we buy soda crackers and potted meat and beans. You mentioned a Government check-up on cocktails—well, the "big boys" have a "cocktail lounge" out here and all kinds of "stuff" . . . it burns a fellow up. Kenny

Worcester, Mass. DOROTHY E. BISSELL

"Time to Draft Mary?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is in reference to an article by Alma Lutz, "It is Time to Draft Mary," in a recent issue of your Magazine Section:

I am taking the liberty of telling you what boys overseas think of military service for women. I have been overseas two and a half years now, in the Army three years, and one of the things that has made the rough life out here bearable was the thought that I was keeping Sis from this! Yes, you see, home means something to us boys. Before they start drafting women, why don't they send across a lot of soldiers who have been in two or three years and never been overseas.

PFC. V. M. KESTELOOT

Somewhere in the Pacific

Congress and President Mark Time

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Few important decisions are being taken in the capital these days, either by Congress or by the White House. Both are marking time. The President is keeping out of the spotlight all he can, asking for no legislation, saying very little and seeing the press less and less. Congress is keeping old hearings dragging, although the continuing testimony rarely adds anything that is new. One day's Congressional Record reads like its predecessor.

Every morning, Washington correspondents look over an impressive-appearing agenda for that day's work of the Senate and House committees, both public or executive, the subjects with which they will deal and the witnesses they expect to hear. Since Congress really governs through its committees, this is an important gauge of what the legislators are up to.

Here is a fair cross-section of a day's committee agenda, and with some exceptions and few changes it indicates what goes on morning after morning—parenthetical remarks have been added:

SENATE:

Special Petroleum Committee. 10 a. m. Executive. (Currently one of the Senate's most important committees, aware that America faces a potential petroleum shortage in 15 or 20 years, seeking to develop a national policy to protect present resources and develop new.)

Judiciary Subcommittee. Liquor investigation. 10 a. m. Open. (War agencies are trying hard to resist pressure of liquor lobby to get Government to ease up on allocations which hold that so long as alcohol is needed for synthetic rubber it shouldn't be used for whisky, and have succeeded so far.)

Commerce Committee. Rivers and Harbors Bill. 10 a. m. Open. (Minimum need and maximum opportunity for log-rolling and juicy appropriations.)

Military Affairs. Amend Selective Service Act. 10:30 a. m. Open. (Efforts of Senators Brewster and Bailey, with the aid of the armed services and with the absence of any help from the White House, to cope constructively with manpower shortage by seeing that 4F's go into essential industry. Congress has been trying to do something like this for two years but Administration timidity has blocked action.)

Banking and Currency Subcommittee. OPA extension. Open. (Same witnesses, same testimony. It will be extended.)

HOUSE:

Appropriations Subcommittee on War. 10 a. m. Executive. (All war appropriations continue to go through without question.)

Civil Service. General discussion of civil service investigation. 10 a. m. Executive. (Good idea for a general discussion, yes?)

Roads. Postwar construction of highways and bridges. (Needful and wise postwar planning but must be watched lest it set off an orgy of "you-vote-for-mine-and-I'll-vote-for-yours" unnecessary projects.)

Select Committee on Postwar Military Policy Consolidation of War and Navy Departments. (All of Army is for it. Most of Navy is against it. It was always projected as a postwar step, and while merging the services is no automatic solution to all interservice problems, the arguments against it seem pretty weak.)

Banking and Currency. OPA extension. (House hearing same witnesses give the same testimony. Perhaps the House and Senate committees ought to merge when they order the War and Navy to merge.)

Judiciary Subcommittee on Termination of Contracts. 10 a. m. Executive. (More talk. Action is needed. Baruch report said the last and best words on the subject.)

And so it goes, round and round.

Remember the bitter, partisan Congressional controversy over the OPA and the Administration's price-subsidy program last fall? It raged long and furiously on Capitol Hill and dire words were poured into the record daily. It was all over at the week end.

Evidently what seemed like good politics a few months ago doesn't seem like good politics today, or what seemed like bad public policy in September seems like good public policy in May. Anyway, the political fury has spent itself.

The reason for the unusual lull and lag at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue is that two fights which will dwarf all others are about to begin: the 1944 Presidential campaign on the home front and the 1944 invasion campaign on the European front. All else now dwindles into unimportance.

France Wants No Allied Dictatorship

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

Turning on my radio set the other evening, I happened to tune in to a series of code messages being conveyed orally over the air to the resistance movement inside France. They were—in French, of course—such sentences as "the ricks will rise up soon" or "the apple blossoms are blooming in Normandy."

Just what these messages meant must remain a mystery until France is liberated, but as the day of liberation approaches they constitute a kind of romantic prelude to the grim battle that is to come. When the story can be told—the full, heroic story of how France leaped up to fight, underground, in the Maquis, in a hundred and one ways, and of how constant communication was kept up between France and Britain during the whole time—it will make the wildest fiction colorless by comparison.

Early last autumn I had the experience of dining in a little Soho restaurant in London with a Frenchman who only two days before had been lunching in Paris. A short time ago I had a similar experience. Here is a brief picture, necessarily sketchy and incomplete, of France today on the eve of momentous events.

The country as a whole is calm but tense and expectant. In certain areas, however, notably in the Alps and the mountainous district of central France and in Lorraine—that is to say wherever the terrain permits—something like open warfare is already going on. In these areas men of the Maquis are carrying on guerrilla warfare which Vichy and its German masters have admitted constitutes a serious military problem. What has happened is that underground assaults on enemy communications, supplies, isolated army convoys, etc., have reached a scale where the Germans have dealt with them as a major military menace.

The situation as far as food is concerned is mixed. In the cities and larger towns it is serious, not to say grave. Literally millions of Frenchmen now have been living for a matter of years dangerously near the subsistence level. But in the country, on the other hand, the peasants have fared relatively well and although there are shortages of certain foods whenever Germans are particularly sweeping in their confiscations, on the whole farmers, villagers, and people in the smaller towns are as well fed as anybody on the Continent.

The fuel shortage has been one of the worst nightmares, and the relatively mild winters of the past two years have been a very welcome blessing. But even so, some Frenchmen recently arrived from France declare they would view with gravity the possible effect of another winter's occupation.

The most significant accounts which have come out of France lately, however, aren't so much of what the French people are doing or what they're eating but of what they're thinking. About the future here there is agreement on one point above all. Perhaps it can best be put this way. Many Frenchmen outside France and many friends of France in Britain and the United States have been worried at the prospect that France might be liberated by the Allies only to find this freedom illusory and short-lived under a strong military government imposed in the name of maintaining order.

All people recently arriving from France with whom I've been able to talk state there is one thing whereupon all Frenchmen inside France today agree. It is that after four years under German military rule, they won't tolerate anything even vaguely resembling either military dictatorship or an authoritarian regime dominated by secret police methods. Of those two things they've had enough.

Combined with this goes the growing sentiment through all shades of political opinion in France that the Third Republic, though it had great faults which need to be eliminated, or at least alleviated, had at the same time great virtues in protecting individual liberty and in giving expression to the political individualism of the average Frenchman. And there is a widespread determination that in the France of tomorrow these qualities shall be preserved.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months $6.00 — One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.